Nan



NAN

NAN











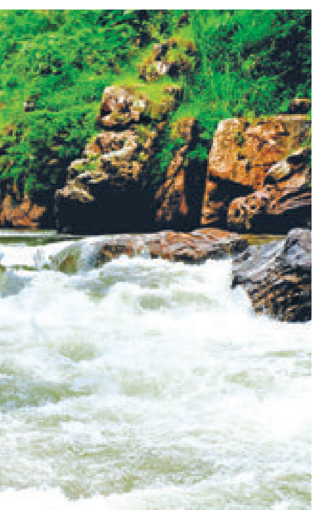
















The Pu Man-Ya Man Painting Wat Phumin

Contens



Rice Field, Amphoe Pua

Nan

Thai Term Glossary

Amphoe: District
Ao: Bay
Ban: Village
Hat: Beach
Khao: Mountain
Ko: Island
Laem: Cape
Maenam: River
Mueang: Town or City
Mu Ko: Group of islands (Archipelago)
Namtok: Waterfall
Phu: Mountain
Tambon: Sub-district
Tham: Cave
Ubosot or Bot: Ordination hall in a temple
Wihan: Image hall in a temple
Wat: Temple

Note: English spelling here given tries to approximate Thai pronunciation. Posted signs may be spelled differently. When seeking help from a Thai for direction, point to the Thai spellings given after each place name.

Nan covers an area of 11,472.072 square kilometres or approximately 7 millions rai, located 668 kilometres from Bangkok. It is a frontier town of the eastern Lanna Kingdom with an abundance and mixture of cultures from the high mountain ranges to the plain. The town was as ancient as the Sukhothai Kingdom and was under the continuous ruling of 64 kings. It was previously called "Nanthaburi" or "Woranakhon" and was established by Phraya Phukha approximately in the 13th century on a plain in Sila Phet sub-district or Pua district at present. In 1359, Phraya Kanmueang received the Buddha's relics from Sukhothai and chose Doi Phu Phiang Chae Haeng to house them, as well as, decided to move the town to the foot of the mountain. In 1368, the Nan River changed its course; therefore, Phraya Phakong, son of Phraya Kanmueang, moved the town again to Ban Huai Khai, on the western side of the Nan River, the location of Nan province nowadays. The Nan River, whose origin stems from the summit of Doi Khun Nam Nan, Tambon Khun Nan, Amphoe Bo Kluea is the life vein of the Nan people. It flows to the north to Amphoe Thung Chang and runs south towards Amphoe Pua, Amphoe Tha Wang Pha, Amphoe Mueang Nan, and Amphoe Wiang Sa before reaching other provinces; namely, Uttaradit, Phitsanulok, and Phichit, as well as, joining the Yom River at Amphoe Chum Saeng, Nakhon Sawan province, and the Chao Phraya River at Pak Nam Pho, Nakhon Sawan. Forty percent of the water from the Nan nourishes the Chao Phraya River.

Boundary

North	:	Lao People's Democratic Republic
South	:	Uttaradit
East	:	Lao People's Democratic Republic
West	:	Phrae and Phayao

Administration

Nan's administration is divided into 15 districts; namely, Amphoe Mueang Nan, Amphoe Wiang Sa, Amphoe Santi Suk, Amphoe Mae Charim, Amphoe Tha Wang Pha, Amphoe Ban Luang, Amphoe Na Noi, Amphoe Pua, Amphoe Song Khwae, Amphoe Chiang Klang, Amphoe Na Muen, Amphoe Thung Chang, Amphoe Bo Kluea, Amphoe Chaloem Phra Kiat, and Amphoe Phu Phiang.

How to Get There

By car: From Bangkok, take Highway No. 32 to Nakhon Sawan province. Then, take Highway

No. 117 until reaching Phitsanulok and continue with Highway No. 11, passing Uttaradit province and Amphoe Den Chai of Phrae province. Proceed by taking Highway No. 101, passing Phrae to Nan province. The total distance is approximately 668 kilometres.

By bus: The Bangkok Northern Bus Terminal on Kamphaeng Phet 2 Road (Mo Chit 2) provides ordinary and air-conditioned buses to Nan everyday. Contact the Transport Company Limited at Tel. 0 2936 2852-66 or Call Center 1490 www.transport.co.th, Nan Bus Terminal at Tel. 0 5471 1662, Nan Transport Company Limited at Tel. 0 5471 0027, and other private companies providing transportation to Nan; namely, Sombat Tour at Tel. 0 2792 1444, 0 5474 1666, 0 5471 1077-8, Choet Chai Tour at Tel. 0 2936 0199, 0 5471 1362, and Viriya Phare Tour Tel. 0 2936 3720, 0 5474 1600

By train: From the Bangkok Railway Station (Hua Lamphong), get off at Amphoe Den Chai in Phrae and continue by bus to Nan. The total distance is 142 kilometres. For further information, please contact the State Railway of Thailand at Tel. 0 2220 4334, 0 2220 4444, 1690 or www.railway.co.th.

By Air: Nok Air provides a Bangkok-Nan flight. Contact Tel. 1318, 0 2900 9955 or www.nokair.com, or the Nan Airport at Tel. 0 5471 0270 for further information.

Distances from Amphoe Mueang Nan to other districts and minor district

Amphoe Phu Phiang	2 kilometres
Amphoe Wiang Sa	25 kilometres
Amphoe Santi Suk	32 kilometres
Amphoe Mae Charim	38 kilometres
Amphoe Chaloem Phra Kiat	40 kilometres
Amphoe Tha Wang Pha	43 kilometres
Amphoe Ban Luang	45 kilometres
Amphoe Na Noi	60 kilometres
Amphoe Pua	60 kilometres
Amphoe Chiang Klang	76 kilometres
Amphoe Song Khwae	80 kilometres
Amphoe Na Muen	80 kilometres
Amphoe Thung Chang	98 kilometres
Amphoe Bo Kluea	133 kilometres

Attractions

Amphoe Mueang Nan

Wat Phumin (วัดภูมินทร์)

is a royal temple, located within the compound of the old city called Tambon Nai Wiang at present. It is next to the Nan National Museum. In accordance with the Nan Chronicle, Phrachao Chettabut Phrommin, a Nan ruler, constructed the temple after he had governed Nan for 6 years in 1596. It appears in the Northern Scripture that the temple was originally called "Wat Phrommin" but later became "Wat Phumin".



"Ran Nam" Painting Wat Phumin



Wat Phumin

Three hundred years later, Wat Phumin was under grand renovation during the reign of King Ananta Woraritthidet in 1867 (at the end of the reign of King Rama IV). The renovation took 7 years. The mural paintings in the main assembly hall were painted during this period. The mural paintings or "Hup Taem" in Wat Phumin depict the Buddhist Jataka stories. However, considering the depiction of the lifestyles of the people in town during that time, there are many interesting pictures such as "Yu Khuang Tradition" of the Tai Lue people. Parents will allow the youngsters to meet at the courtyard outside their house during dusk, while the girl was spinning cotton or "Yu Khuang". If the girl agreed to get married, the ceremony would be organised called "Ao Kham Pai Pong Kan" or meaning to become part of the same family. Trades within the Community is a painting of the local or the hilltribe people doing "Poe" or carrying the merchandise from the forest on their heads and exchanging them with the town people.

The Pu Man-Ya Man Painting is honoured as the most beautiful one at Wat Phumin. There is a usage of large pools of red, blue, black, and dark brown colours similar to contemporary paintings. The Lifestyle of the Nan people depicts a woman weaving with a local loom. Outside the traditional Thai house stands a small shelter where there are earthen water



Wat Phrathat Chang Kham Worawihan

pots called "Ran Nam". Men in this painting have a traditional Thai hairstyle called Lak Chaeo or Mahatthai presenting the western influence combining with the local lifestyle of Nan. The Foreigners presents those who came into Nan during the reign of King Rama V. Their hair and costume reflects the popular styles in Europe during that time.

The distinguishing point of this temple is its 4-portico building, the only one in Thailand which seems to be standing on the back of 2 Nagas. This building serves as the 3-in-1 ubosot, wihan and the main chedi. The east-west axis is a wihan, while the north-south one is the ubosot. The Royal Thai Government once printed the picture of Wat Phumin on the 1-Baht banknote during World War II. Moreover, the Ancient City in Samut Prakan has constructed a replica of this wihan as a display within its compound.

Wat Phrathat Chang Kham Worawihan

(วัดพระธาตุช้างค้ำวรวิหาร)

is on Suriyaphong Road, opposite the Nan Municipality Office. It was previously called "Wat Luang" or "Wat Luang Klang Wiang", constructed during the reign of Chaopu Khaeng in 1406. It is a royal temple within the compound of Nan town for the ruler to conduct Buddhist ceremonies and the Oath of Allegiance Ceremony in accordance with the 74th stone inscription which was discovered within the temple. The inscription mentioned that Phaya Phonlathep Ruechai, a Nan ruler renovated the main wihan in 1548.

The architectural characteristics of the temple reflect the influence of the Sukhothai arts such as the chedi in the Lankan style (a bell shape) whose base is surrounded by sculptures of the front half of elephants made of bricks and cement. Five elephant

sculptures are on each side and one at every corner. It looks as though they use their back to support or "Kham" the chedi, similar to the characteristic at Wat Chang Lom in Sukhothai province. Within the wihan, "Phra Phuttha Nanthaburi Si Sakkayamuni" is enshrined. It is a bronze Buddha image, with 65% pure gold, in the posture of forgiveness with a height of 145 centimetres. It is aged around the 14th century or during the late Sukhothai Period. The main Buddha image is very beautiful and large. It was made of lime, representing the Chiang Saen style of art and the skills of Nan craftsmanship.

Khum Chao Ratchabut *(คุ้มเจ้าราชบุตร)*

Located on Phakong Road, just behind Wat Phrathat Chang Kham Worawihan, the two-storey teak residence was founded in 1866 for Chao Noi Mahaphrom Na Nan (Chao Mahaphrom Surathada) and Chao Mae Srisopha. When he was appointed the 64th ruler of Nan, it was given to his son Chao Ratchabut (Chao Mok Fa Na Nan). At present, KhumChao Ratchabut belongs to Chao Somprathana and Chao Watsana Na Nan. It is officially open every day to the public. Entrance fee is 20 Baht, Tel. 0 5471 0605. Visitors will enjoy the history of the rulers of Nan and way of life, as well as, display of artefacts, old pictures, and rare species of plants.

Nan National Museum *(พิพิธภัณฑสถานแห่งชาติ น่าน)*

is on Phakong Road, opposite Wat Phrathat Chang Kham, near Wat Phumin. It is a European style building which came to Thailand during the reign of King Rama V combining with the local architecture of Nan. It was originally



Nan National Museum

"Ho Kham", a palace and throne hall of Phrachao Suriyaphong Pharitdet, the last Feudal Lord of Nan. It was constructed in 1932 for the first city hall of Nan. Then, in 1974, the building was renovated into the Nan National Museum.

Natural light is used in the museum making the building well ventilated with windows on every side. Visitors will feel like walking at home rather than at the museum, creating pleasure during the visit and watching the display.

The museum is divided into 2 floors. The lower one presents the lifestyles of various tribes in Nan, including major traditions and festivals such as the life extending ceremony, boat races, while the upper one displays the artefacts of various periods discovered in Nan since the pre-historic time until the period of the Nan rulers.

The important piece is the black elephant tusk, the sacred and valuable object of Nan. It is the



Wat Phrathat Khao Noi

left-side one with a length of 94 centimetres, a circumference of 47 centimetres, and a weight of 18 kilogrammes. The tusk was given to Nan during the period of the 5th Nan ruler, Phraya Kanmueang. Other exhibits include the glazed ceramics, aged around the 16th century from Bo Suak Kiln Site, Suak sub-district, Mueang Nan district, the Buddha Image in Subduing Mara Posture, a Lanna art which reflects the influence of the Burmese style of art during the 20th century, and Phan Phrasi Footed Tray and Enamelled Silverware which formed the paraphernalia of the last ruler of Nan.
The museum is open daily from 9.00 a.m.-4.00 p.m. The entrance fee is 100 Baht. For further information, please contact Tel. 0 5471 0561, 0 5477 2777 or www.thailandmuseum.com.

Wat Phrathat Khao Noi *(วัดพระธาตุเขาน้อย)* is situated at Tambon Chai Sathan. The Buddha relic is enshrined in the chedi on the summit of Khao Noi on the western side of Nan town on a similar route as Wat Phaya Wat at Km. 2. It was constructed during the reign of Chaopu Khaeng in 1487. The Phrathat is a chedi made of bricks and cement reflecting a combination of Burmese and Lanna arts. It contains the Lord Buddha's hair and was under major renovation during the reign of Phrachao Suriyaphong Pharitdet during 1906-1911 by Burmese craftsmen. The wihan was constructed during this similar period as well.

From Wat Phrathat Khao Noi, the surrounding scenery of Nan can be seen. At present, at the viewpoint spot is "Phra Phuttha Maha Udom



Wat Ming Mueang

Mongkhon Nanthaburi Si Nan", a 9-metres Buddha image in the giving blessing posture on a lotus base. The head finial of the image was made of gold with a total weight of 27 Baht. It was cast on the auspicious occasion of His Majesty the King's 6th Cycle Birthday Anniversary on 5 December, 1999.

Wat Ming Mueang (วัดมิ่งเมือง)

is on Suriya-phong Road. It was constructed in 1857. Its distinguishing point is the stucco reliefs on the outer wall of the ubosot, presenting the skill of the Chiang Saen craftsmen. The patterns are very exquisite. Within the ubosot are mural paintings depicting the lifestyles of the Nan people by present-day local craftsmen.

Moreover, within the compound of the temple stands the city pillar in a cruciform-plan pavilion at its front. The city pillar is 3 metres high. Its base is decorated with engraved and gilded wooden design. The top of the pillar was engraved into 4 faces of the Brahma God, representing Phrom Wihan (Brahmavihara 4) - the four sublime states of mind; namely, Metta - kindness, Karuna-compassion, Mudita-sympathy, and Upekkha-equanimity.

Wat Suan Tan (วัดสวนตาล)

on Maha Yot Road, was constructed by Phranang Pathumwadi in 1227. The chedi is beautiful and there are arched gates at 4 directions at the lower floor of the construction. Within the image hall is enshrined a significant Buddha image, Phrachao Thongthip. Phrachao Tilokkarat of Chiang Mai



Wat Suan Tan

had the image cast in 1449. It is a grand bronze Buddha image in Subduing Mara posture. The width at its lap is 120 inches, with a height of 172 inches. The ceremony to pay respect and pour water on the image is organised every year during the Songkran festival. The celebration is held throughout day and night.

Wat Phaya Wat (*วัดพญาวัด*)

is located at Ban Phaya Wat, Du Tai sub-district. Go along Highway No. 101. Prior to crossing the bridge into Nan, there is a crossroad, turn left into Highway No. 1025 for 300 metres. In the past, the location of the temple was the centre of Nan when the town was moved from Phra Borommathat Chae Haeng to the western bank of the Nan River. The chedi was constructed of laterite during the period of Phranang Chammathewi. Its characteristics are similar to the Ku Kut Chedi of Lamphun. The square chedi comprises 5 tiers with niches. In the niches on each tier are standing Buddha images which were influenced by the Sukhothai style of art, similar to those discovered at the chedi of Wat Mahathat in Sukhothai province. The top of the niche was made of bricks into an arch, the construction pattern during the reign of Phrachao Tilokkarat of Chiang Mai town, presenting that the renovation was taken place during that period when the influence of Chiang Mai art had already replaced the Sukhothai one.

Within the ordination hall is enshrined "Phrachao Fon Saen Ha" or "Phrachao Sai Fon", which the Nan people once took in the procession



asking for rain. Moreover, there is a sermon pulpit engraved by the local Nan craftsmen. It is considered as the oldest one made by the locals and assumed to have been constructed during the reign of Chao Attha Warapanyo around the late 18th-early 19th century.

Ban Si Na Pan Ecotourism Resource Centre *(แหล่งท่องเที่ยวเชิงนิเวศบ้านศรีนาป่าน)*

Just 6 kilometres from the provincial city of Nan in Tambon Rueang, Amphoe Mueang Nan (near Ban Bo Suak Ancient Kiln Site), visitors will experience the study of nature in the watershed forest, agrotourism information centre, as well as,organised tours to an Assam tea plantation, Pu-erh tea (post-fermented tea) factory, Sugar Palm plot, and Siamese Big-headed turtle.

To get there: From the provincial city of Nan, proceed 3 kilometres along Highway No. 1091 (Nan-Phayao route). Turn left onto a paved road for 3 kilometres to the Rueang Subdistrict Administrative Organisation. From there, it is another 4 kilometres towards Ban Si Na Pan and visitors will find the agrotourism information centre, offering a tour of the Assam tea plantations that have been growing for the past 400 years and large intact natural forest landscapes. The area covers 2,000 rai. For more details, contact the Rueang Subdistrict Administrative Organisation, Tel. 0 5470 1033, 08 9997 8230 (Chief Executive of the SAO, Khun Wichian Khueankhong)/Khun Chaliao Somchit, SAO members, Tel. 08 9266 3770.

Ban Bo Suak Kiln Site and Glazed Ceramics *(แหล่งเตาเผาโบราณและเครื่องเคลือบบ้านบ่อสวก)*

Ban Bo Suak in the past was an important production venue of glazed ceramics in Nan province. The production pattern and process of this place are unique. It is assumed that the ceramic products from Ban Bo Suak were once popular due to their discoveries in the burial grounds of the people in the past, especially along the mountain ridges from Omkoi district in Chiang Mai to Tak and Kamphaeng Phet provinces.

It is assumed that the production of the Bo Suak ceramics was originated and developed during the reign of Phraya Phonlathep Ruechai (1528-1559) which was the glorious period of Nan. The knowledge of kilns and glazed ceramics of Nan was influenced from Lanna such as San Kamphaeng Kilns and Kalong Kilns which are kiln sites near Chiang Mai.

Since 1984, the Archaeology Division has conducted a preliminary research and study of the kilns in this area. The "Community Archaeological Site" is located at Ban Bo Suak Phatthana, Mu 10, Suak sub-district, 17 kilometres from the centre of town. The location where the kilns were discovered in October 1999 was by the river within the area of the residence of Police Sergeant Major Manat and Khun Sunan Tikham. The kilns face the Chao Phraya River for the convenience of transportation. Inside is a large firing chamber where a person can enter. The kilns are sloped and possess a chimney on the top. Two ancient kilns have been reconstructed and sheltered within a permanent building. At the basement of Pol.Sgt.Maj. Manat's house is an exhibition of artefacts from the kilns.

The excavation of Nan's kilns at Ban Bo Suak is considered as a new vision on the "Community Archaeology" research by cooperating with the locals, private organisations, local government sector, and researchers from universities to sprout the knowledge and increase the strength

of the community at the same time. In the future, a Ban Bo Suak Community Archaeology Fund will be established. Money from the fund will be utilised in community development such as a revival of the pottery profession, construction of the village museum, and training of community tour guides.

Tham Pha Tup Forest Park *(วนอุทยานถ้ำผาตูบ)*

is in Pha Sing sub-district.Interesting Attractions within Tham Pha Tup Forest Park are as follows:

Nature Study Route (เส้นทางศึกษาธรรมชาติ) There are various kinds of plants that should be studied and rarely seen such as Chan Pha-Dracaena spp.-and Ueang Phueng-Dendrobium lindleyi Steud., which are usually in bloom during the end of the rainy season. There are overall many routes starting from the walking trail to Tham Bo Namthip, the route from the Office of the Forest Park to the viewpoint spot, and the route around the Office.

Tham Phra (ถ้ำพระ) is a large cave, covering an area of 50 square wa. There is a chimney letting in the breeze and the sunshine passing through and beautiful stalactites in the cave. It is located 200 metres from the Office of the Forest Park.

Tham Bo Namthip (ถ้ำบ่อน้ำทิพย์) has a large room with a width of approximately 30 square wa and a chimney letting the sunshine penetrate the cave. At a side of the cave wall are stalactites and a deep tunnel where an oval basin containing water throughout the year is located. The water is considered as sacred and the symbol of this cave.

Visitors have to climb up the rocky cliff all the way to the cave which is 1,200 metres from the Office of the Forest Park. During the rainy season, there is water in the cave making it not accessible.

Tham Khon (ถ้ำขอน) is a cave with a long shape similar to a log. The cave houses a splendour of stalagmites and stalactites. At the front of the cave entrance stands a cliff. It is suitable for relaxation and admiring the view of the Nan Swamp.

Tham Chedi Kaeo (ถ้ำเจดีย์แก้ว) is a small cave whose front houses a rock similar to a chedi.

The Viewpoint Spot (จุดชมวิว) is in a bamboo forest, next to Khao Bo Namthip in the southern side. At this spot the surrounding scenery and Mueang Nan district can be clearly seen. It is 1 kilometres from the Office of the Forest Park or takes 2 hours for a round trip on foot.

Activities: On the full moon day of the fifth lunar month (of the North) the Ban Pha Tup people usually organise a ceremony of gilding the Buddha image of Khao Tham Phra, called "Tham Pha Tup Fair". In the morning, there is a ceremony of giving alms to the monks, while during the day are music and performances of students from Ban Pha Tup School. The fair takes place annually at the cave.

To get there: From Mueang Nan district, take Highway No. 1080, Nan-Pua-Thung Chang route, for 10 kilometres at kilometers 9-10 reaching the entrance of the Pha Tup Forest Park for 200 metres. Otherwise, take a Nan-Pua Bus or Nan-Thung Chang Bus passing the Tham Pha Tup Forest Park. It is 12 kilometres from the province.

Wildside Art Gallery *(หอศิลป์พิงพฤกษ์)*

With funding from the Phrakhru Phutthanon Chothikhun Foundation (100,000 Baht donation) and Tantisiriwit Foundation (10,000 Baht donation), this Nan cultural learning centre was materialised by Khun Suradet Kalasen in 2003.





Wat Phrathat Chae Haeng

Old-style Kitchen *(ครัวมะเก่าเตาไฟโบราณ)*

located at the back of the house, on the left corner of an empty space adjacent the neighbour's fence, this small hut houses a collection of household utensils from the grandparents' period.

Tie-dyeing Fabric *(ผ้ามัดย้อมทำมือ)*

Dying natural fabric with organic ingredients and colours is a great way to spend the weekend for art and craft enthusiasts. These products make great souvenirs. The Wildside Art Gallery is open daily during 8.00 a.m.-4.00 p.m. There is no entrance fee. A group visit must contact in advance.

To get there: From Wat Si Phan Ton Intersection, turn left onto the Nan-Phayao route. Proceed 4 kilometres further and take another left turn for Ban Na Tho. The Wildside Art Gallery is located in Soi 3, the second building on the right.

Kat Nan Malaeng *(กาดน่านมะแลง)*

The contemporary Lanna market right in the heart of Nan (opposite Nan Municipality) comprises souvenir shops, clothing, home decoration items, IT products, food court, and tourist service centre, Tel. 0 5471 1818 or www.kad-nan.com.

Amphoe Phu Phiang

Wat Phrathat Chae Haeng *(วัดพระธาตุแช่แห้ง)*

is a sacred place of worship, situated on a mound on the eastern side of the Nan River, at the former centre of the Nan town after moving from Pua town. Wat Phra Borommathat Chae Haeng was constructed during the rule of Chao Phraya Kanmueang (the Feudal Lord of Nan during 1326-1359) as an enshrining venue of 7 Buddha relics, silver and golden votive tablets presented by King Maha Thammaracha Lithai

on the occasion that Chao Phraya Kanmueang assisted in the construction of Wat Luang Aphai (Wat Pa Mamuang in Sukhothai Province at present) in 1354.

It features a chedi in a bell shape. The pattern of Phrathat Chae Haeng is assumed to have been influenced by the chedi of Phrathat Hariphunchai. It is plated with Thong Changko or Thong Dok Buap-a combination of brass and copper. The staircase up to the Phrathat is in a Naga shape, while the gable above the entrance gate to the wihan is the stucco relief depicting intertwined Nagas, the unique characteristic of Nan fine art.

Phra Borommathat Chae Haeng represents the Year of the Rabbit. Lanna people believe that travelling to pay respect to the Phrathat of their Year of Birth or "Chu That" would reap them great results. Tourists can visit the temple everyday from 6.00 a.m.-6.00 p.m.
To get there: Wat Phrathat Chae Haeng is located in Muang Tuet sub-district, Amphoe Phu Phiang. From the centre of Mueang district, cross the Nan River Bridge and go along the Nan-Mae Charim route or on Highway No. 1168 for 3 kilometres. Contact the temple at Tel. 0 5475 1846.

Ban Hat Pha Khon *(บ้านหาดผาขน)*

This small community by the Nan River, located at Mu 3, Tambon Mueang Chang, offers a homestay experience. Visitors will enjoy the simplicity of Nan's rural lifestyle and nature, and learn the livelihood of the local people, who are natural resource-dependent and an agricultural community. Visitors can also see their forest and aquatic animal preservation activities and d rop by the Ban Hat Pha Khon fish habitat conservation area nearby. In addition, boat rides, beach sports, and cycling, are at tourists' disposal. For more information, contact Khun Sawien Songsikwa, member of the Mueang Chang Subdistrict Administrative Organisation, Tel. 08 5183 4975, Khun Tienchai Kakaeo, Tel. 08 7180 3485, 08 6921 7795.
To get there: From the provincial city of Nan, follow Highway No. 1080 (Nan-Tha Wang Pha route) for 4 kilometres. At the Nan Infantry Regiment, turn right and proceed 7 kilometres further.

Wangkabrang Dhammasathan *(วังกาบราง ธรรมสถาน (โรงพยาบาลรักษาใจ))*

A Buddhist Dharma cum moral promotion/ support centre, where people who practice meditation, youngsters/general Buddhists wanting to take moral education classes, and those in need of spiritual guidance gather together. It is located at No. 444, Mu 10, Tambon Mueang Chang, under the patronage of Mom Chao Janjarassri Yugala. Contact Tel./Fax 0 5470 1157, Phrakhru Nanthachaikhun (Ecclesiastical District Officer of Amphoe Chiang Klang) Tel. 08 9997 7275 www.wangkabrang.com, e-mail vr-2009@hotmail.com.

Amphoe Wiang Sa

Historical Building *(อาคารประวัติศาสตร์)*

Formerly served as a district office, this old two-storey wooden building is situated on Chao Fa Road, just opposite Wat Bun Yuen. On 16 March, 1958, during a royal visit to the Northern provinces, His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej granted the first public audience to the Northern Thai subjects from the front balcony of this building. It is currently the Office of the Wiang Sa Subdistrict Municipality and display pictures of that royal visit.





Hand-woven Fabric

Ban Kalok *(บ้านกะหล็ก)*

located at Ban Don Chai Tai by the Nan River, this one-storey wooden house on high stilts belongs to Achan Radom Insaeng, nature lover of the Nan River. Kalok is a wooden gong formerly used to notify danger or inform the community to join activities by hitting it. As part of the fish preservation in a natural water source, it is currently used to attract the fish's attention at feeding time. For more details, contact Achan Radom, Tel. 08 1796 4794.

House of Bicycles *(เฮือนรถถีบ)*

With his love for bicycles, Khun. Suphot Tengtrairat has been collecting vintage bicycles, all in a fully functional condition, from various eras; such as, the Penny Farthing and many bicycles from the World Wars. Bike enthusiasts are advised to make a prior appointment. Visiting hours are 9.00-11.00 a.m. and 2.00-4.00 p.m. at No. 154, Mu. 4, Chao Fa Road.

Hand-woven Fabric *(ผ้าทอพื้นเมือง)*

In most villages of Amphoe Wiang Sa, visitors will find weaving centres, where the famous Pha Lai Nam Lai hand-woven fabric is produced. Reflecting local artistic and creative skills inspired by the Nan River, Lai Nam Lai means flowing water as its pattern resembles currents. Other distinctive designs of Nan province's Pha Sin or tube skirt include Pha Sin Man, Pha Sin Pong, Pha Sin Kham Kheop, and Pha Sin Chiang Saen. These affordable and easy-care fabrics are ideal for making both men and women's garments.



Wat Bun Yuen

Wat Bun Yuen *(วัดบุญยืนพระอารามหลวง)*

Built in 1786 by Chao Fa Atthaworapanyo of the Chiang Khong Dynasty, the 55th ruler of Nan City, this 200-year-old royal temple is located right in the heart of Amphoe Wiang Sa on Chao Fa Road, opposite the Wiang Sa Subdistrict Municipality Office. Its significant features include a Lanna-style wihan, three-tiered roof, carved wooden door panels depicting guardian angels one of which is standing on a seven-headed elephant (also crafted by the afore-mentioned ruler), spectacular principal Buddha image in a standing posture, which gives the temple its name and is a vanishing point for the elaborate wihan's pillars, which are so large that it takes two people holding hands to surround each of them. For more details, Tel. 0 5478 0872, 08 1111 1230 Fax 0 5478 1058.

Amphoe Na Noi

Si Nan National Park *(อุทยานแห่งชาติศรีน่าน)*

covers an area of approximately 583,750 rai or 934 square kilometres in Wiang Sa, Na Noi and Na Muen districts. The undulating mountain ranges line up from the north to the south, paralleling on both the western and eastern sides. They divide the area into the west and the east. Along the riverside are mixed deciduous and deciduous dipterocarp forests. Within the compound of the ranges, there are hill evergreen forest, dried evergreen forest and pine forest. Rare animals that can be found are many flocks of peacocks, leopards, panthers, bears, deer, wolves and Asiatic wild dogs. Moreover, many important wild animals are wild elephants, bantengs, and gaurs, which usually migrate in and out the frontier between Thailand and the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

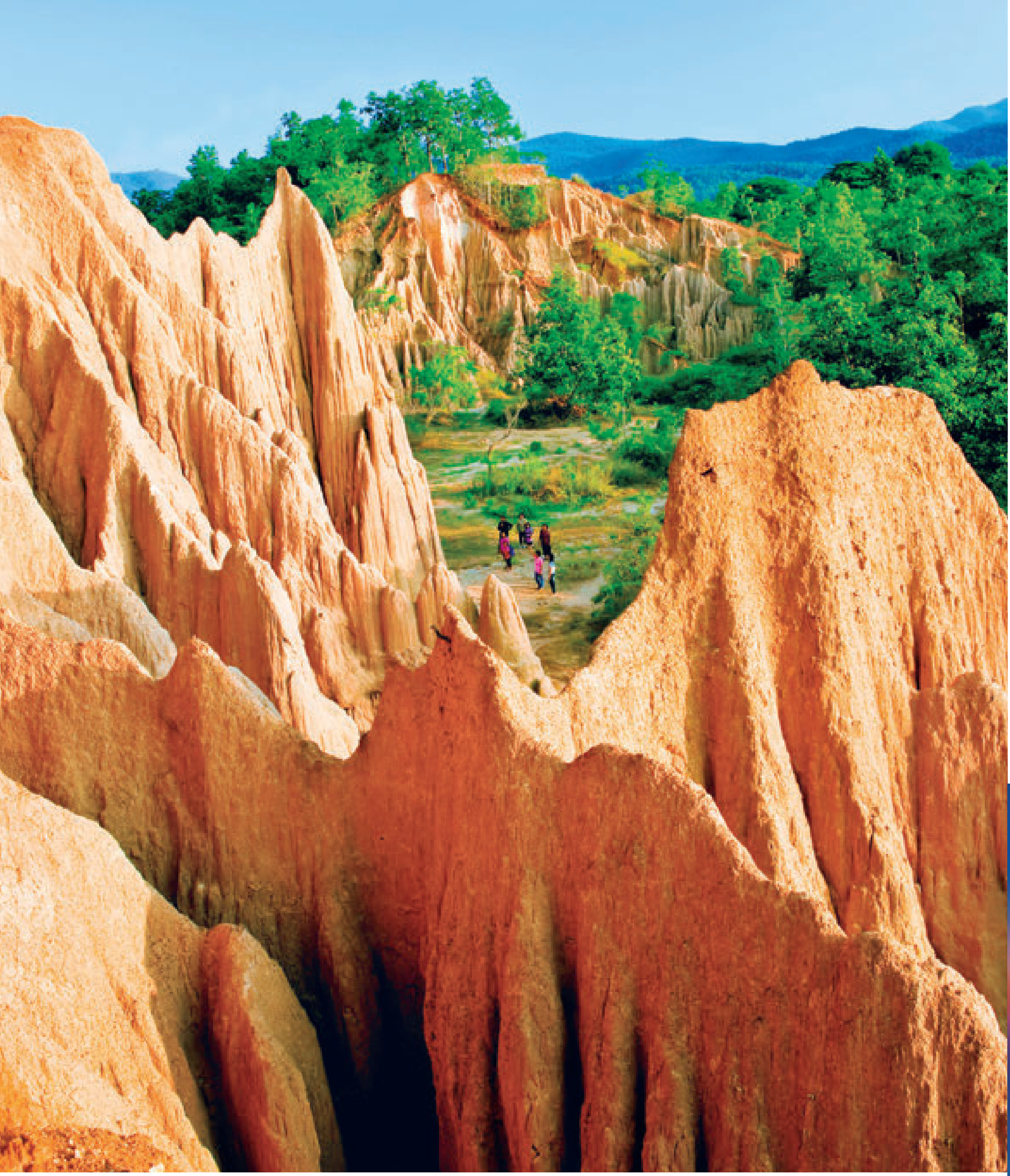
Interesting Attractions in the National Park are as follows:

Pha Chu (ผาชู้) 's foot is where the Office of the National Park is located. In winter, the sea of fog can be admired from the top of the cliff. When the fog is disappearing, the Nan River curving at the end of the forest can be seen. It is also a spot to view the sunrise. The distance to the spot is approximately 2 kilometres. The way near the summit is full of pointed rocks; therefore, a pair of sneakers should be prepared for the convenience of climbing. It takes 1 hour for a round trip. Those interested in climbing up to the summit of the cliff have to contact the park official.

According to legend, Chao Ueang Phueng, the lover of Chao Chan Pha had to get married to Chao Chuang, making Chao Ueang Phueng upset for not being able to marry the man she loved. Therefore, she decided to commit suicide by jumping off the cliff. Chao Chan Pha later followed her and found out about her death. Chao Chan Pha; therefore, killed himself by jumping off the cliff as well. The bodies of Chao Chan Pha and Chao Ueang Phueng were next to each other. At the same time, Chao Chuang saw the woman he loved jumping off the cliff. He was very sad and decided to follow her as well. However, his body hurtled away. With the true love between Chao Ueang Phueng and Chao Chan Pha, in the next life, Chao Ueang Phueng was born as an orchid hanging under the Chan Pha Tree-Dracaena loureiri Gapnep, while Chao Chuang was born into a pine tree at the spot of his death. (Chuang in northern dialect means a pine tree, while "Ueang Phueng" refers to an orchid). This cliff has, thus, been called "Pha Chu"-the lovers' cliff-since then.

Si Nan National Park





Sao Din Na Noi or Hom Chom and Khok Suea

Sao Din Na Noi or Hom Chom and Khok Suea *(เสาดินนาน้อย ฮ่อมจ๊อม และคอกเสือ)* is located in Chiang Khong sub-district, 60 kilometres from Mueang Nan. From Na Noi district, there is a crossroad. Go along Highway No. 1083 for approximately 6 kilometres. It is a soil formation into strange shapes, similar to the "Phae Mueang Phi" of Phrae Province.

From geological evidence, it appears that Sao Din Na Noi occurred from the movement of the earth's crust during the late Tertiary Period and the natural erosion of water and wind. Geologists assume that it might be aged during 10,000-30,000 years and was once the bottom of the sea. There have been discoveries of stone bangles and ancient axes at this place, which are currently preserved at the Nan National Museum. It reflects that this area was once a habitation place of human beings in the Palaeolithic Age.

Kaeng Luang *(แก่งหลวง)*

is 35 kilometres from Na Noi district. The entrance route to Kaeng Luang is very difficult to travel because there are natural islets and cataracts caused by the stream of the Nan River, flowing pass the rocks scattered in the river. During the season of a rushing torrent, there are echoes of water smashing against the rocks, while during the dry season, rocks and white sandy beaches along the Nan River can be seen. Swimming can be done during the dry season in April only because during the rainy season, the stream will be vigorous and dangerous.

Pha Hua Sing *(ผาหัวสิงห์)* *and Doi Samoe Dao* *(ดอยเสมอดาว)*

is situated at Km. 16, the Na Noi-Pang Hai route. It is a viewpoint spot on the summit of the high cliff from which the 360° of scenery can be admired. At the spot, a wide terrace suitable for relaxation, star observation and sunset viewing, is located. Visitors who would like to go to Pha Sing (meaning a cliff with a strange shape similar to the head of a lion) will have to contact an official from the National Park. The

Doi Samoe Dao



total distance is 2 kilometres. Along the way, the Chan Pha Tree-Dracaena loureiri Gagnep, the unique tree will be seen. Moreover, when the sky is clear, Na Noi and Wieng Sa districts, as well as, the Nan River can be viewed from the cliff.

Accommodation and Facilities: There are bungalows and tents for rent. However, visitors have to prepare their own food. For further information, please contact the Si Nan National Park, P.O. Box 14, Si Sa Ket sub-district, Na Noi district, Nan 55150, Tel. 0 5470 1106, 08 1224 0800 or the Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Flora, Tel. 0 2562 0760 or www.dnp.go.th.

To get there: Si Nan National Park is 20 kilometres from Na Noi district. Proceed along Highway No. 1083, the Na Noi-Pang Hai route. Along the way, there is a viewpoint spot where the scenery of the mountain ranges within the National Park and the curving Nan River can be clearly seen. The Nan River flows through the National Park to Pak Nai district. The forests in the park are mostly mixed deciduous ones. Therefore, during February, there is usually a beautiful change of the colours of the shedding forests. Otherwise, travel by bus along the Bangkok-Nan route to Wiang Sa district and continue with the Wiang Sa-Na Noi-Na Muen Bus to the Ban Mai T-junction and rent a Song Thaeo further to the National Park.

Khun Sathan National Park *(อุทยานแห่งชาติขุนสถาน)*

situated at Mu 3, Ban Khun Sathan, Tambon Santha, Khun Sathan National Park is 1,424



Khun Sathan National Park



Pak Nai Fisherman Village

metres above average sea level. It is blessed with spectacular views, cool weather all year round with the temperature at night between 12-18 degrees Celcius, magnificent red sky in the evening, as well as, visibility of distant lights from the villages of Tambon Santha, Amphoe Na Noi, Amphoe Wiang Sa, and Amphoe Mueang Nan. The twinkling lights of Tambon Santha's village in unison with the twinkling stars above, as well as, the beautiful view of red sky at sunrise (5.30-6.00 a.m.) and sea of mist is priceless. The recently renovated accommodation ground at Doi Mae Chok (Noen Dao Din) offers 2 bungalows (capacity: 15-20 people each) and a large camping site. Contact in advance, Tel. 0 5470 1121, 0 5473 1585, 08 7173 9549 or www.khunsathan.com.

To get there: 2 routes

1. Huai Kaet Route (Yantrakit Koson Road): Proceed 65 kilometres from the provincial city of Nan to Huai Kaet. Turn left and continue 24 kilometres further for Khun Sathan National Park (the Phrae-Huai Kaet route is 50 kilometres).

2. Proceed 35 kilometres from Amphoe Wiang Sa to Amphoe Na Noi, turn right, and continue 33 kilometres further. For both views of these routes, visitors may ascend via Amphoe Na Noi and descend via Huai Kaet or vice versa. It is a circular road.

Amphoe Na Muen

Pak Nai Fisherman Village (หมู่บ้านประมงปากนาย)

Pak Nai was originally a village by the Nan River. After the construction of the Sirikit Dam, the village became a part of the water reservoir above the dam with characteristics similar to a large lake surrounded by green mountain ranges. The locals of Pak Nai village are



Nanthaburi National Park

fishermen. There are also restaurants on rafts providing fish from the dam to be tasted such as Pla Kot-catfish, Pla Bu-gobies, Pla Khang -giant Catfish, Pla Raet-giant gourami, Pla Thapthim-Thai Red Tilapia, etc. Some rafts also provide accommodation for tourists. From Ban Pak Nai, visitors can rent a boat to travel along the Nan River to the Sirikit Dam and admire the scenery of beautiful mountainous forests, islets, and fisherman's raft houses. Out of the rainy season, there will be a pulled-raft service to Wat Pak Nai, where visitors can enjoy their meal on board. The trip takes approximately 2 hours. Moreover, there is a ferry service to Nam Pat District, Uttaradit province.

To get there: The village is in Na Thanung sub-district, 96 kilometres from the centre of the province. Take the Nan-Wiang Sa-Na Noi route. From Na Noi district, there is a crossroad to Na Muen district for 20 kilometres. Then, turn left into Highway No. 1339. It is an asphalt curving road along the shoulder of the mountain. Continue for approximately 25 kilometres to Ban Pak Nai.

Amphoe Ban Luang

Nanthaburi National Park (อุทยานแห่งชาตินันทบุรี)

encompasses substantial portions of Amphoe Mueang Nan, Amphoe Ban Luang, as well as, Nam Yao, Nam Suak and Tham Phu Toei National Forest Reserves. It comprises mixed deciduous forests, dried evergreen forest, and hill evergreen forest with various kinds of plants; such as, teak, Pradu-Burma Padauk, Tabaek-Lagerstroemia, etc. Places of interest in the National Park include:

Doi Pha Chi *(ดอยผาจิ)* A beautiful mountain with abundant waterfalls and flora, Doi Pha Chi was once a stronghold of the Communist insurgents. Various equipment; such as, electricity generators and water pipes still remain in the area. Visitors will also find villages of the Hmong and Mien hill tribes nearby.

To get there: From the provincial city of Nan, take Highway No. 1091 for 40 kilometres until reaching Amphoe Ban Luang. Take Highway No. 1172 to Ban Phi Nuea for 30 kilometres to Doi Pha Chi. Doi Pha Chi is accessible by walking from the Nanthaburi National Park at the connection point between Nan and Phayao provinces.

Doi Wao *(ดอยวาว)* Under the supervision of the Nam Khang Watershed Management Unit, Doi Wao is an ideal viewpoint for the sea of mist and sunset. Once a depleted forest, the area has been revived by the Watershed Management Unit, who began growing indigenous plants like wild apples, maples, and Pinus kesiya. Prior to Doi Wao, visitors will pass Doi Tio, which is a very well-known tourist attraction of Nan, Nanthaburi National Park, and the Hmong villages at Ban Doi Tio and Ban Sop Khun. Doi Wao is 4 kilometres from the Office of the National Park. It is accessible by car to the Watershed Management Unit. Continue by walking to the mountain summit. Along the way is an abundant forest, and a habitat of highland birds such as Grey-cheeked Fulvetta, Long-tailed Sibia, Yellow-cheeked Tit, White-browed Shrike-Babbler, Red-billed Scimitar-Babbler, etc. During winter, these birds usually migrate into the area.

Other interesting attractions include various waterfalls; namely, Namtok Santi Suk, Namtok Song Khwae, Namtok Huai Phrik, Namtok Tat Fa Rong, Namtok Doi Mok , as well as, hot springs. The National Park provides a camping ground for tourists. Contact P.O. Box 3, Amphoe Tha Wang Pha, Nan 55140, Tel. 08 1948 5990.

To get there: From Amphoe Tha Wang Pha, take Highway No. 1082, Tha Wang Pha-Sop Khun route, for approximately 27 kilometres. Turn right at a crossroad and go further for 500 metres to the Office of the National Park. Alternatively, take Highway No. 1080 from the provincial city of Nan to Tha Wang Pha. Then, take Highway No. 1148 (Tha Wang Pha-Song Khwae route) for 1.5 kilometres. Turn into Na Nun-Sop Khun Road to Km. 27 and turn right for another 500 metres.

Amphoe Tha Wang Pha

Ban Don Mun *(บ้านดอนมูล)*

offering a homestay experience, this Tai Lue community by the Nan River is located near Ban Nong Bua. It is run by the village committee, where visitors will experience Tai Lue's traditional cultures; such as, cuisine, clothing, and unique food offering ritual. In addition, activities like rafting down Nan River on a bamboo raft, cycling, visiting the cottage industry for weaving products and hand-woven fabrics, as well as, admiring Wat Nong Bua's mural paintings and Wat Don Kaeo's fish sanctuary, are at tourists' disposal. For further information, Tel. 08 9489 2247, 08 9964 6983, 08 6195 7033, 0 5479 8449.

To get there: Go via Highway No. 1080 (Nan-Tha Wang Pha route). 10 kilometres prior to the Tha Wang Pha District Office, turn left onto the Ban Sop Sai-Don Mun-Chiang Lae Intersection.

Ban Don Mun Homestay *(โฮมสเตย์ บ้านดอนมูล)* is at Tambon Ban Don Mun. Lodging costs 120 Baht/person/night. Food costs 70 Baht/meal or Khan Tok dinner set with 5 different kinds of

food costs 800 Baht/ 5 persons. Tai Lue community dances, full/small scale version cost 2,500 and 1,500 Baht, respectively. Bai Si Su Khwan blessing ceremony set costs 1,000 Baht. Rental bicycle costs 20 Baht. Local tour guide costs 100 Baht/person/day, which includes a tour to Wat Nong Bua, see local products, and 2-3 kilometres trek along the community's forest. For a group tour, please contact 1 week in advance. Contact persons: Village Headman, Khun Sawing Tel. 08 9964 6983, Khun Lamyai Tel. 08 9489 2247, Khun Bunyang Tel. 08 6195 7033. The rainy off-season is between June-September.

To get there: Follow Highway No. 1080 (Nan-Tha Wang Pha route), turn left at Km. 40, cross the bridge, go straight, turn right, pass the entrance of Wat Nong Bua, and, finally, pass Ban Don Kaeo to reach Ban Don Mun.

Nong Bua Tai Lue Village *(หมู่บ้านไทลื้อหนองบัว)*

is at Ban Nong Bua, Pa Kha sub-district. From Mueang Nan, take Highway No. 1080 for 41 kilometres. Prior to Tha Wang Pha district, turn left for 3 kilometres. This village is skillful in the beautiful local fabric weaving, called "Pha Lai Nam Lai". It is considered as the biggest venue in Nan province, which has created these handicrafts for many generations.

Wat Nong Bua *(วัดหนองบัว)*

is at Nong Bua village, Pa Kha sub-district. Wat Nong Bua is an ancient temple. From the story of the elderly in the village, it can be assumed



Wat Nong Bua

that this temple of the Tai Lue was constructed in 1862 (during the reign of King Rama IV).

The mural paintings on the wall of the ordination hall depict the story of Panyasa Jataka, a past life of the Lord Buddha. They are assumed to have been created by "Thit Buaphan", a Lao Phuan painter. Thit Buaphan was taken from Phuan Town in Luang Prabang by the father of Khruba Luang Su, Nai Thep- a soldier of Chao Anantayot (the ruler of Nan during 1852-1891). Moreover, the painting was assisted by Nai Thep and Phra Saen Phichit until its completion. Furthermore, there are pictures of steamboats and bayonets which came into Thailand during the reign of King Rama IV to King Rama V. The mural paintings at Wat Nong Bua have well reflected the lifestyles of the locals during that period, especially the ones presenting the pictures of women wearing a tube skirt with the Nam Lai design or that made of a splendid Tin Chok fabric. These paintings can be considered possessing an artistic value. Their perfection is close to those displayed on the wall of Wat Phumin in Mueang Nan District. Apart from the murals, at the base of the main Buddha image is enshrined many tiny Buddha images in the Lanna style, as well as, a Butsabok –movable pavilion with a pointed roof, which has lasted since the Lanna period. Moreover, a replica of a Tai Lue house (called Huean Tai Lue Ma Kao) and occupational tools are on display. *To get there:* Go along Highway No. 1080, turn left at Km. 40 and cross the bridge for 3 kilometres.

Ban San Charoen *(บ้านสันเจริญ)*

Some 77 kilometres from the provincial city of Nan, Tambon Pha Kong, Amphoe Tha Wang Pha, is the village of the Mien/Yao hill tribe. From Amphoe Tha Wang Pha, take a left turn for Amphoe Song Khwae and towards the entrance of Ban Nam Mong Pang Sa. The distance is 15 kilometres. Then, turn left for another 19 kilometres. It is a single lane concrete road but wide enough to allow vehicles to pass one another. The natural attractions include;

The Viewpoint (จุดชมวิว) is 1,600 m above sea level, which offers a beautiful sea of mist in winter.

Hiking Trails (เส้นทางเดินป่าดงดิบ) Tourists have 3 choices to walk along the 12-tiered waterfalls Namtok Huai Dang or Namtok Phu San. Firstly, the downstairs path takes only 10 minutes. Secondly, walking all the way to the 12th tier takes 3 hours. Lastly, walking back from the top to the bottom takes almost the whole day.

Nam Ok Ru (น้ำออกรู) This is an unknown source of water that spurts out all year round from holes of a mountain and flows into other streams. Visitors will also find a fish sanctuary here. It is located just 1 kilometre from the village and is accessible by car.

Coffee Plantation on a Hill (ไร่กาแฟบนเขา) Accessible by a 4WD, this plantation covers a vast area on the slopes of Suan Ya Luang, just 4 kilometres from the village. It is an ideal place to stay during winter. Hill tribe's tasty coffee is served here. Visitors can either stay at the accommodation or camp out. There is no food nor beverages available must bring your own.

Pong Ki Natural Hot Spring (บ่อน้ำร้อนโป่งกิ) Situated some 10 kilometres from the village, visitors will enjoy hot springs bubbling with sulphur-laden mineral water, sulphuric pools, and accommodation. Contact the Pha Thong Subdistrict Administrative Organisation, Tel. 0 5479 8537.

Tai Lue Village at Ban Rong Ngae, Tambon Woranakhon *(หมู่บ้านไทลื้อร้องแง)* From Amphoe Pua, take Highway No. 1256 (Pua-Bo Kluea route) for 1 kilometre. This ethnic Tai Lue community from Yunnan Province holds traditional beliefs and values. Generally, it is reflected in the aesthetic beauty of their clothing, textiles, language, and houses. Visitors will enjoy historical attractions, Tai Lue's significant cultural heritage and integrity of their local wisdom, as well as, cooperation in natural and environmental conservation. For more information, Tel. 0 5468 8111, 08 1111 1580 (Village Headman), Tel. 08 1179 1171 (Khun Oraphan Kiatniyomdi), Tel. 08 1028 2758 (Chief Executive of the SAO).

The Old Wihan of Tai Lue Style *(วิหารเก่าไทลื้อวัดร้องแง)*

has been registered by the Nan Provincial Cultural Council as one of the oldest image halls of the province. The wihan of Wat Rong Ngae was built back in 1767. It has undergone extensive renovation by restoring the original features of the wooden shingle roof. The wihan houses some of the significant features, which are also found in Wat Nong Bua of Amphoe Tha Wang Pha; such as, the stepped candle-holder, preaching pulpit, and mural paintings. The way beams are placed over the columns in this temple is unique and known as a "Ma Tang Mai" roof structure. During his merit-making visit, the former Governor of Phrae, Khun Parinya Panthong, reminded the locals to preserve this significant wihan.

Ho Chao Luang Thep Phaya Len or Chaopho Phaya Rin *(หอเจ้าหลวงเทพพญาเลน (เจ้าพ่อพญาริน))*

Located at Ho Chao Luang or Shrine, west of Ban Rong Ngae, is a monument locally known as Chao Luang Chang Phueak Nga Khiao, in which

The Old Wihan of Tai Lue Style



the statue of the much-revered ruler is seated on a pink elephant-a symbol of a monarch's power-with green ivory. The homage-paying ceremony takes place 3 times annually. The first one falls in February (6th day of the waxing moon of the 4th lunar month), the next one in April (9th day of the waxing moon of the 6th lunar month), and lastly, in June (12th day of the waxing moon of the 8th lunar month).

Tai Lue House *(บ้านไทลื้อ)*

Wooden houses are built on stilts with a hip-gable roof. The roof maybe covered with wooden shingles or thatch. There is a fireplace in the sleeping area and a clothes storage room called Chan Rong or Chan Lek. The master bedroom has a small 50x50 cm rectangular vent called Pratu Pong and a spacious area in front for guests called Hua Kham or Toen. Adjacent to the house is a rice storage, one of the most important elements in the lives of the Tai Lue. The stilt columns of the house provide enough space underneath the living platform for a loom and seating. Tree fences are popular.

Magical Seepage Pond *(บ่อน้ำผุดอัศจรรย์)*

A natural phenomenon where clean drinkable water seeps out consistently even in the dry season. People can even bath and do laundry here. Legend has it that this place is guarded by a deity, who protects and brings unity to the local people.

Amphoe Pua

Ton Dik Diam *(ต้นดิ๊กเดียม)*

is at Wat Ban Prang. It is a plant with a special characteristic. Every time it is touched, its leaves will shake. It has many local names such as Di Diam, Dip Diam, and Dik Doi. It can also be used as a medical herb.



Tai Lue House

To get there: From Nan, take Highway 1080 and 1256 to Pua district. Slightly prior to the centre of the district is a crossroad opposite the Thetsaban 1 Market. Turn left for 1 kilometre into Wat Ban Prang.

Wat Phrathat Beng Sakat *(วัดพระธาตุเบ็งสกัด)*

is situated at Mu 5 Ban Kaem, Woranakhon sub-district. Its location is assumed to have been an area where Phraya Phukha had the ancient Pua town or Woranakhon town constructed to be governed by Chao Khunfong, his adopted son. At present, it is the Pua District Office. The word "Beng Sakat" means a miracle at a soil pit. When putting a wooden stick into the pit, the stick will be torn into pieces as though something bites it off. Moreover, a light appeared from the pit during the celebration.

The Phrathat and Wihan-assembly hall-were completed in 1283. Inside the chedi is enshrined the Lord Buddha relics which is considered as the centre of faith of the community. This



Wat Phrathat Beng Sakat

Phrathat also represents the architecture of the Nan craftsmen. It is located on a high rise where a village below can be seen. Its surroundings is a grove, while its back side is a mountain. Therefore, the location influences the uniqueness and grandeur of the temple. During the rainy season, visitors will be able to see the green rice fields at the villages below.

The architectural characteristic of the assembly hall is its roof which is very sloping and low, presenting the Tai Lue local style of art or called "Tia Chae" shape. The hall is covered with 2 tiers of 2 series of single roof, made of golden teakwood, a local Tai Lue style of architectural art. The entrance gate represents the Lan Chang art style. Its renovation was conducted during the rule of Phraya Anantayot. Moreover, the Phra Kaeo image, whose hair was in gold, was enshrined in the Phrathat. The main Buddha image is in the local art style, on a masonry base known as Chukkachi base. Mirrors are attached at the back of the image according to the Tai Lue belief, while the engraved wooden doors are the local Nan art style.

To get there: Take Highway 1256 until reaching the entrance opposite Woranakhon School. Enter the entrance for 200 metres and turn left for another 200 metres.

Wat Ton Laeng *(วัดต้นแหลง)*

is an ancient Thai Lanna temple, located at Mu 2, Thai Watthana sub-district. It is assumed to have been constructed in 1584. The assembly hall's roof is very sloping and low with 3 tiers. It possesses the similar characteristics as the original houses of the Tai Lue people in Xishuangbanna. The walls are pierced into small windows to prevent the coldness. The entrance is facing towards the east so that the first sunlight of the day would shine on the main Buddha image and the Buddhist people who come into the hall would pay attention to the main image, as well. It also creates a serene atmosphere suitable for meditation.

To get there: From Mueang Nan District, take Highway No. 1080. When entering Pua district, notice the Kasikorn Bank, Pua District Branch, and turn left into the small path (soi) prior to the bank. Go straight on until reaching the roundabout and turn right for 2 kilometres.

Doi Phu Kha National Park *(อุทยานแห่งชาติดอยภูคา)*

covers a total area of 1,065,000 rai or approximately 1,704 square kilometres of the 8 districts in Nan province; namely, Amphoe Chaloem Phra Kiat, Amphoe Tha Wang Pha,





Doi Phu Kha National Park

Amphoe Pua, Amphoe Chiang Klang, Amphoe Thung Chang, Amphoe Bo Kluea, Amphoe Santi Suk, and Amphoe Mae Charim. The Doi Phu Kha National Park comprises abundant forest, perfect in both plants and wildlife which are significant to the ecosystem. The mountains of Doi Phu Kha are high, complex, and undulating. They are a part of the end of the Himalaya. Phu Kha summit is the highest in Nan, with a height of 1,980 metres above sea level.

Doi Phu Kha is the origin of various streams such as the Nan River, Pua River, and Wa River. This area was once a sea before the movement toward each other of the earth's crust under the sea made a rising of the ground. The sea water was vaporous, leaving only the ores and salt as evident in Bo Kluea district and the Shell Fossil Cemetery which is around 200 millions years on Doi Phu Wae at Ban Khang Ho, Sakat sub-district, Pua district. They are bivalve cockles. Dr. Chongphan Chonglakmani, a geologist of the Department of Mineral Resources assumed that the shell fossil was scientifically called Paleocardita Species, aged around 195-205 million years and is categorised in the late Traiassic period.

Doi Phu Kha National Park comprises 6 varieties of forests; namely, hill evergreen forest, dried evergreen forest, mixed deciduous forest, deciduous dipterocarp forest, natural pine forest, and savanna. It is a habitat of rare and endangered plants and the endemic ones such as Chomphu Phu Kha (Bretschneidera sinensis Hemsl.) which are rarely found in



Chomphu Phu Kha Tree

Thailand. It is only found in this national park. It is a big tree with a height of 25 metres. It blooms during January-early March. Moreover, the evergreen forest within the national park is a source of Tao Rang Yak-Caryota spp.-another endemic plant of the Doi Phu Kha National Park. It is a kind of giant mountain fishtail palm or called "Palm Duek Dam Ban". Moreover, there are maple trees with 5-jagged young leaves known as "Kuam Phu Kha" - Acer wilsonii Rehder, and Krathon Phra Ruesi - Sapria himalayana Griff., etc. Furthermore, the park is also a habitat of 3 kinds of native rare birds; namely, grey-cheeked fulvetta, scarlet minivet, and clamorous reed-warbler. The appropriate time for travelling is winter from November to February when the average temperature is 15 - 27 °C.

Interesting Attractions in the Park are as follows:

Chomphu Phu Kha (ชมพูภูคา) Doi Phu Kha is considered as the last home of Chomphu Phu Kha-Bretschneidera sinensis Hemsl.-a Himalayan plant. Dr. Thawatchai Santisuk, a botanist of the Royal Forest Department was the first one who discovered this plant in the Doi Phu Kha National Park in February 1989. During February of every year, Chomphu Phu Kha will be in bloom. Its blossom will be in pink bunches at the end of each branch with a length of 30-35 centimetres. When they are in full bloom, they become beautiful bunches. Chomphu Phu Kha was discovered in the valleys in Yunnan, southern China, and in the north of Vietnam. Later, there has been no further report on the discovery of this kind of plant. The hill evergreen forest of Doi Phu Kha, therefore, might be the last origin of Chomphu Phu Kha, one of the rare and nearly extinct plant species of the world. The viewpoint spot to admire these trees, which is the most easily accessible, is along the road 5 kilometres from the Office of the National Park.

Chomphu Phu Kha Nature Study Route (เส้นทางศึกษาธรรมชาติชมพูภูคา) comprises 2 routes: the big circle and the small one. The big one is around 4 kilometres or takes 3 hours, while the small one is 2 kilometres or takes 1.5 hours. Rare plants and local herbs will be found along the way. Moreover, there is the *Pa Duek Dam Ban Nature Study Route (เส้นทางศึกษาธรรมชาติป่าดึกดำบรรพ์) or Doi Dong Ya Wai (ดอยดงหญ้าหวาย)* which is approximately 7 kilometres or takes 5 hours. It is a bird watching area where there are beautiful nuthatches, found only in Thailand and other species of birds.

Namtok Sila Phet (น้ำตกศิลาเพชร) is at Ban Pa Tong, Sila Phet sub-district. The waterfall is dropping from many tiers of cliff. It is suitable for swimming. Moreover, there are plenty of beautiful butterflies to be admired. It is 71 kilometres from the centre of the province. Take Highway No. 1080, the Nan-Pua Route. Prior to Pua district, at Km. 41-42, turn right at the crossroad into Highway No. 1170, go further for 10 kilometres and continue by walking for 10 metres.

Tham Pha Daeng (ถ้ำผาแดง) is located at Ban Mani Phruek, Mu 11, Ngop sub-district. It is a very beautiful cave and the longest one within the Doi Phu Kha National Park. Within the cave are stalactites and stalagmites with beauty, as well as, a large waterfall and brook. In the past, Tham Pha Daeng was the refuge base of the Communist Party of Thailand. The traces left inside the cave are beds of soldiers, beds of patients, some of which are still in good condition, secret holes to hide the weapons, pieces of food trays, and utensils.

To get there: Walk for 3 hours around the hills to admire the nature, plants and wildlife, as well as, the houses of the Hmong hilltribe amidst the nature at the centre of the valleys.

Tham Pha Khong (ถ้ำผาฆ้อง) can be accessed by walking through abundant trees for approximately 3.5 kilometres. It is a medium-size cave whose entrance is small. Inside the cave are rooms containing stalactites and stalagmites with a stream flowing through. The floor of the cave is clay and very slippery. Visitors should not visit the cave during the rainy season because there might be flooding. Contact an officer in advance is recommended.

To get there: It takes 7 kilometres from the Office of the National Park and continue by walking for 2 kilometres.

Namtok Ton Tong (น้ำตกต้นตอง) is a limestone waterfall, 3 kilometres from the Office of the National Park prior to the Ban Toei Crossroad. Drive further for 800 metres and continue by walking for 200 metres. It is a steep route. Namtok Ton Tong is a medium-size waterfall with 3 tiers and a height of 60 metres. On the cliff are wet and green plants such as mosses and ferns. During the rainy season, the water in the waterfall will be muddy red.

Yot Doi Phu Wae (ยอดดอยภูแว) is a very high and steep summit, with a height of 1,837 metres above sea level. It is a similar mountain range as the Altai Mountain with a distinguishing point, as there are no big trees on the summit, but a grass field, stone terrace, and steep cliffs such as Pha Aen, Pha Phueng, and Doi Phu Wae. There has been a discovery of sea-shell fossils aged around 218 million years at Ban Khang Ho, Thung Chang district.

To get there: Drive from the Office of the National Park to the Doi Phu Kha National Park's Ranger Station 9 (Ban Dan) for a distance of 63 kilometres and continue by walking up to Doi Phu Wae for around 8 kilometres. There is a porter service provided.

Namtok Phu Fa (น้ำตกภูฟ้า) is the highest waterfall in the Doi Phu Kha National Park with a height of 140 metres and 12 tiers. It takes 2 days for a round trip to admire the waterfall. Contact an officer in advance is recommended.

Accommodation and Facilities: There is accommodation and camping areas provided at the Office of the National Park and star observation ground, which can also be a viewpoint spot, located 5 kilometres from the Office of the National Park along Pua-Bo Kluea Road. Within both camping areas are bathrooms and toilets provided for tourists. Reserve at the Accommodation Section, National

Park Division, Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Flora, Bangkok. The reservation can be done 60 days in advance, costing 800 Baht a night. Contact Tel. 0 5462 6770, 0 2562 0760 or www.dnp.go.th.

To get there: From Mueang Nan district, take Highway No. 1080 (Nan-Thung Chang) for a distance of 59 kilometres. Then go along Highway 1256 (Pua-Bo Kluea) for around 25 kilometres to the Office of the Doi Phu Kha National Park.

Amphoe Chiang Klang

Wat Nong Daeng *(วัดหนองแดง)*

in Puea sub-district was constructed in 1787 by the Tai Lue and Tai Phuan people. The main Buddha image was cast by Khruba Sitthikan. The first renovation of the assembly hall was done in 1949 and again later in 1995. It was completed in 1996. Within the compound of the temple is a large shady terrace. The Chofa - gable finial decoration of a Buddhist temple's roof-is engraved into the sculpture of Nok Hatsadiling (Hastilinga) - a mythical bird in the literature whose tip of the beak is an elephant's trunk. The Tai Lue people believe that it is a high-ranked animal from heaven. At the same time, the eaves boards are embellished with wooden fretwork, the unique ones of the Tai Lue people. The Buddha image is enshrined on the Chukkachi base - a masonry base of intertwined Nagas, called Naga Throne. It has been believed that the Naga is a symbol of gracefulness, goodness, and a protector of Buddhism.

To get there: From Mueang Nan district, take Highway 1080 to Chiang Klang District Office. Pass the District Office for 2 kilometres to the Ratchada Intersection. When seeing the Ban Ratchada Police Booth, turn left for 1 kilometre.

Wat Nong Daeng



Amphoe Thung Chang

Thung Chang Sacrificial Monument and Thung Chang Military Museum *(อนุสรณ์วีรกรรม พลเรือน ตำรวจ ทหาร และพิพิธภัณฑ์ทหารทุ่งช้าง)*

were constructed to commemorate the heroes who sacrificed their life for the country. Their Majesties the King and the Queen attended and conducted the opening ceremony, as well as, placed the wreaths at the monument on 10 February, 1976. Therefore, this date of every year is considered the memorial day when wreaths have been presented and a merit making ceremony has been organised for the heroes up until at present. The monument is located on Highway 1080, Nan-Thung Chang Route, at Km. 84. Moreover, the Thung Chang Military Museum displays military weapons for further knowledge and study.

Ban Mani Phruek Security Development Project of Nan *(โครงการพัฒนาเพื่อความมั่นคง (พมพ.) บ้านมณีพฤกษ์)*

is an agro-tourism attraction where there is an experimental project for growing temperate plants. Moreover, there is Siao Khao or mountain ebony tree-Bauhinia variegate, the symbolic flower of the province, and Nang Phaya Suea Khrong-Prunus cerasoides D.Don. Inside the project are the Hmong and Lua hilltribe villages. What is interesting is that the project is located on the Doi Phu Kha Mountain Range, where many groups of Chomphu Phu Kha-Bretschneidera sinensis Hemsl. are standing. However, the ones in perfect condition and location for visitors to pay a visit is 3-4 kilometres from the Tourist Information Centre. There is transportation to its entrance. Then, visitors have to walk further for 30 metres. Interesting Attractions within Ban Mani Phruek are as follows:

Tham Pha Phueng (ถ้ำผาผึ้ง) is on the way to Mani Phruek 1 Village, 1 kilometre from the Office of the Security Development Project (Pho Mo Pho) and 100 metres from the road. The condition of the forest along the walking trail is still perfect. It is an evergreen forest, with a lot of Tao Rang-fishtail palms standing. The entrance of the cave is 40 metres wide and 20 metres high. Visitors have to descend for 25 metres to the cave floor. The first part of the cave is a spacious hall with a height of 20 metres with water dropping from the ceiling and creating stone layers, similar to the waterfall continuously running down. Moreover, there are beautiful stalactites. The distance to the deepest part of the cave is 400 metres. There is still air for breathing. At the end of the cave is a channel with a width of 20-30 centimetres. Underneath the channel, visitors will be able to hear the sound of running water to the deeper part, creating a very strange phenomenon. In the past, this cave was a refuge for villagers with a containing capacity for hundreds of people.

Doi Pha Phueng (ดอยผาผึ้ง) is situated in Mani Phruek 3 Village. It is a limestone mountain with a height of 1,600 metres above sea level. There is not many trees, but mostly a Ya Kha or lalang field. Its characteristics are similar to Doi Phu Wae, where the atmosphere of the sunrise and sunset can be admired. Moreover, the scenery of Bo Kluea district and the ridge of Doi Phu Wae and Doi Cho can be seen. From the entrance, visitors have to walk for 20 minutes along the shoulders of the mountains amidst the beautiful nature.

Phu Hua Lan Viewpoint Spot (จุดชมวิวภูหัวล้าน), various districts can be viewed such as Chiang Klang, Thung Chang and Chaloem Phra Kiat districts.

Tham Phu Hua Lan (ถ้ำภูหัวล้าน) was also a habitation site of Thai soldiers in the past, located near the Operational Base.

To get to the Office of the Security Development Project: Take Highway 1080 from Ban Na Nun, at Km. 77-78. Turn right into the route to Mani Phruek Village. The road is curving along the shoulder of the mountains. It is also a laterite road alternating with the asphalt one. A four-wheeled-drive vehicle in good condition is recommended. It takes 2 hours for the trip.

Amphoe Chaloem Phra Kiat

Amphoe Chaloem Phra Kiat is a connection point at the frontier between Thailand and Lao People's Democratic Republic, with the Luang Prabang Mountain Range as a natural border. Its summit is at Doi Phu Wae. There is a road on the high mountain reaching up to the sky, so it is called Thanon Loi Fa - a sky road, where the beautiful scenery on both sides and sea of fog can be seen during winter. Laotian and Thai people have enjoyed a very long relationship through kinship and trade. The ties via culture, economy, and tourism (Nan-Luang Phra Bang route) between the two neighbouring countries of Lao PDR. and Thailand are still strong despite the political differences and border disputes in the past. Contact the Chaloem Phra Kiat District Office for more information, Tel. 0 5469 3558, Fax 0 5469 3557

Phu Phayak (ภูพยัคฆ์)

Standing at 1,500 metres above sea level and just below the Phi Pan Nam Range separating Lao PDR. and Thailand at Km. 30, Phu Phayak, a peaceful area of the Lawa hill tribe rich with lush forests, is located at Ban Nam Ri, Mu 12, Tambon Khun Nan, Amphoe Chaloem Phra Kiat. Deriving its name from a tiger habitat, Phu Phayak or Tiger Mountain with its beautiful rock on the summit and freezing cold weather was once the headquarters of the defunct Communist Party of Thailand. Before 1980, it was a battlefield between the Thai government against the Communist insurgents. Opium poppy cultivation by groups of hill tribe minorities was also part of the history here.

Presently, Phu Phayak has been established into the Highland Agricultural Research Station under the Royal Initiation of Her Majesty the Queen. The shift to agriculture instead of shifted cultivation has given the hill tribes a new occupation according to the sufficiency economy approach. Environmentally conscious is part of that paradigm, where the hill tribe minorities are part of the conservation of natural resources like watershed and forests.

Ecotourism and agricultural crops will create jobs and income for people in the area. Organic farming is visible from the summit and all the temperate produce is available every Friday and Saturday at all markets and hospitals. In addition, visitors will find other tourist attractions along this route including the Huai Kon border checkpoint, border market, Nam-ngoen checkpoint, Huai Kon Battlefield Memorial, Namtok Wang Pian, and Huai Kon hill tribe village. For more information, contact the Phu Phayak Highland Agricultural Research Station, Tel. 0 5473 1717, 0 5473 0330-1, 08 5868 8548 (Khun Witthaya Paisansak).

To get there: 2 routes

1. Via Amphoe Chaloem Phra Kiat is 180 kilometres.
2. Via Amphoe Bo Kluea is 230 kilometres.





Phu Phayak

Ban Huai Kon Kao Battlefield Memorial
(อนุสรณ์สถานยุทธภูมิบ้านห้วยโก๋นเก่า)

was originally an operational base of the Third Infantry Battalion. The condition within the compound has remained as in previous times, so that the younger generation would have a chance to study it. There are trenches, mine-fields, an arsenal, and spots where Thai soldiers passed away.

In the similar area stands the Battle Base of the Braves *(ฐานสู้รบเหล่าผู้กล้า)*

which is an old military base located at Ban Huai Kon, Huai Kon sub-district. It was a battlefield



Sin Thao or Rock Salt Pits

in the past. On 9 April, 1975, the Communist Insurgents (Pho Ko Kho) attacked 69 soldiers under the supervision of the 21st Infantry Battalion, the King's Guard, who conducted their operation at this base, causing 17 deaths, while a large number of attackers were injured and died. The soldiers successfully protected this operational base. At present, the base has been renovated and become a tourist attraction and a significant historical memorial on the fight of different administrative ideologies.

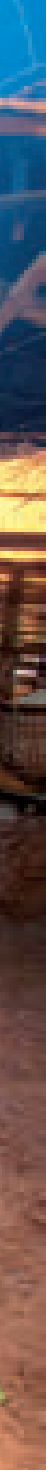
Ban Huai Kon Border Market *(ตลาดชายแดนบ้านห้วยโก๋น)*

is in an area of the Ban Huai Kon Checkpoint, opposite Mueang Nam Ngoen, Sayaboury province, Lao PDR., 138 kilometres from Mueang Nan district. The market is open on Saturdays from early morning until nearly noon. Offered products are woven fabric in the Nam Lai design, the handicraft of the Tai Lue people, consumer products such as things from forests, Luk Tao or Luk Chit-Arenga pinnata, etc. The Thai and Laotian people are allowed to visit this checkpoint everyday from 8.00 a.m.-5.00 p.m.

Amphoe Bo Kluea

Sin Thao or Rock Salt Pits *(บ่อเกลือสินเธาว์)*

It is hard to believe that an area on the mountain summit reaching up to the cloud in Bo Kluea district has been an important salt production venue from ancient times. Nan has been a large exporting source of rock salt in the north. Salt was a product exchanging with other things that the community could not produce by themselves. The exchange was conducted with the caravan of the Haw People from Yunnan, Guangxi and other provinces in China by taking the route from Xishuangbanna, Shan State to Chiang Rai, Chiang Mai, Nan, Mueang Sa (Wiang Sa District nowadays) and Phrae, as well as, the Thai Khoen sellers from Keng Tung and the Tai



Lue cow traders from Tha Wang Pha district. In the past, rulers in the Northern administrative circle got a part from the salt levy apart from other fees and fines. Phraya Tilokkarat of Chiang Mai also led the troops to invade Nan with an aim to possess the salt pits which were a significant military factor during that time.

There are 2 important salt production venues in Nan. The first one is in the Wa River watershed area, consisting of 2 large pits, while the second one is at the Nan River watershed area, where there are 5 large pits and many tiny ones. At present, the locals still boil the salt by using the traditional method. Saline water will be brought from the pits and pass along the bamboo sticks to the storage ponds. Then, it will be boiled in large woks until the water evaporates, leaving only the dry salt. The salt will be put into bags and sold in front of the houses. Salt of Nan does not contain iodine like that from the sea. Therefore, iodine has to be added before offering to consumers.

The Rock Salt Pits are 80 kilometres from Mueang Nan. Apart from agriculture and farming, people of Bo Kluea district also produce salt. The source of the rock salt is on the mountain. (The salt pits are usually closed during Buddhist Lent due to the rainy season.)

Khun Nan National Park *(อุทยานแห่งชาติขุนน่าน)*

is within the compound of the Doi Phu Kha and Doi Pha Daeng National Forest Reserves, Phu Fa sub-district, Bo Kluea Tai sub-district and Dong Phaya sub-district, covering important mountain ranges such as Phu Fa, Khun Nam Wa Noi, Nam Wa Klang and Phi Pan Nam mountain ranges. The summit of the Phi Pan Nam mountain in Dong Phaya sub-district is the highest point, with an approximate height of 1,745 metres above sea level. The waterfall is full of water throughout the year.

Interesting Attractions within the National Park are as follows:

Namtok Sapan (น้ำตกสะปัน) is at Mu 1, Ban Sapan, Dong Phaya sub-district, 1 kilometre from the Office of the National Park. Take Highway No. 1081 and turn right for 2 kilometres. It is a medium-size waterfall with a height of 3 tiers with a stream throughout the year. It is a shady, beautiful, and abundant forest, 10 kilometres from the Bo Kluea District Office. It is conveniently accessible by car. Continue with a walk for 700-800 metres.

Namtok Huai Ha (น้ำตกห้วยห้า) is at Mu 14, Ban Na Bong, Bo Kluea Tai sub-district. It is a medium-size waterfall. The first, second and third tiers are approximately 8, 12 and 50 metres high, respectively. There is water throughout the year. The third tier (Pha Daeng) consists of various beautiful cascades.

To get there:

By Bus: From Mueang Nan district, take the Nan-Pua bus and continue with the Pua-Bo Kluea bus. Get off at Bo Kluea district and continue with the Bo Kluea-Chaloem Phra Kiat bus. The bus will pass the entrance of the National Park. Continue with a walk for 500 metres.

By Car: From Bo Kluea T-junction, turn left into Highway No.1081 for around 5 kilometres. The park is on the right side. Proceed further for 500 metres. The entrance is a laterite road. The viewpoint spot is 2 kilometres from the park.

Accommodation: The Park provides houses and camping area. Contact Khun Nan National Park, Dong Phaya Sub-district, Bo Kluea District, Nan 55220, Tel. 08 1960 5507 or www.dnp.go.th

Phu Fa Development Centre *(ศูนย์ภูฟ้าพัฒนา)*

is an integrated learning demonstration centre for transferring agricultural knowledge and technology to farmers and the general public. Various areas include a circulating exhibition room, plant tissue culture room, soilless cultivation (hydroponics), educational radio network room, library, IT room, food processing product building, Oolong tea processing plant, nature trail, rock salt pits, agricultural demonstration plots to support a school lunch project-planting three types of trees and making good use of four necessities, Washington Navel orange trees, Oolong tea, self-help demonstration centre, Vetiver learning centre, bio-organic fertiliser plant, a gricultural demonstration plot, Phu Fa Dhamma Garden, and Phu Fa Cultural Centre. In addition, accommodation and meeting rooms with a capacity of 60-100 people are available. Contact the Phu Fa Development Centre at 155 Mu 3, Tambon Phu Fa, Amphoe Bo Kluea, Nan Province 55220, Tel./Fax 0 5471 0610.



Phu Fa Development Centre

Amphoe Mae Charim

Mae Charim National Park *(อุทยานแห่งชาติแม่จริม)*

cover an area of 270,000 rai or 432 square kilometres. Geographically, they are undulating mountain ranges, an origin of a tributary flowing into the Nan River at Wiang Sa district. It comprises hill evergreen forest, deciduous dipterocarp forest, and mixed deciduous forest, as well as, various kinds of wildlife.

Interesting Activities in the National Park are as follows:

Rafting along Wa River: There are 2 routes.

-Sailing route by inflatable rubber dinghy: It starts from Ban Nam Pu, Nam Phang sub-district, Mae Charim district, and ends at Ban Hat Rai, San Na Nong sub-district, Wiang Sa district, being a total distance of 19.2 kilometres or takes 4 hours. However, if visitors start in front of the Office of the National Park, the total distance will be only 15 kilometres.

-Bamboo rafting route: It starts from Ban Nam Wa up to Ban Nam Pu for a distance of 4 kilometres or takes approximately 4 hours.

Contact the Nan Pang Chang Company, Tel. 0 5478 1316, the River Raft Company, Tel. 0 5471 0940, 08 9835 1506, and the Inter Tour, Tel. 0 5471 0195 for information of the Wa River Tour and elephant riding.



Rafting along Wa River

Mountain Bike-Trekking along the Paeng River-White-water Rafting along the Wa River *(ปั่นจักรยานเสือภูเขา-เดินป่าลำน้ำแปง-ล่องแก่งลำน้ำว้า)* The trip starts at the Mae Charim National Park Ranger Station (Ban Mai) in the area of Ban Nam Phang. Cycle along Highway No. 1259 to Ban Rom Klao for 2 hours and walk along the Paeng River to the Wa River in the area of Kaeng Luang, taking 4 hours. Then, take a raft from Kaeng Luang to Ban Hat Rai for a distance of 15 kilometres or 2 hours. The total trip can take 1 day or visitors can stay overnight at Ban Rom Klao and start trekking along the Paeng River early in the morning and do white-water rafting along the Wa River in the afternoon.

Sightseeing-Trekking along the Paeng River-White-water Rafting along the Wa River *(ขับรถชมวิว-เดินป่าเลียบลำน้ำแปง-ล่องแก่งลำน้ำว้า)* The starting point is at the Mae Charim National Park Ranger Station (Ban Mai) within the area of Ban Nam Phang. A sightseeing tour can be done along Highway 1259 to Ban Rom Klao for 1 hour. Then, walk along the Paeng River to the Wa River in the Kaeng Luang area. The total time is 4 hours. Then take a raft from Kaeng Luang to Ban Hat Rai for15 kilometres or 2 hours. The total time estimated for this trip is 7 hours.

Trekking from Ban Nam Phang to Ban Rom Klao-Trekking along the Paeng River-White-water Rafting along the Wa River *(เดินป่าบ้านน้ำพางสู่บ้านร่มเกล้า-เดินป่าเลียบลำน้ำแปง-ล่องแก่งลำน้ำว้า)* The starting point is at the Mae Charim National Park Ranger Station (Ban Mai) in the area of Ban Nam Phang. Take Highway 1259 to Ban Rom Klao for a distance of 3.8 kilometres or 5 hours. Then, walk along the Paeng River to the Wa River in the Kaeng Luang area, which

takes 4 hours. Then, continue by rafting from Kaeng Luang to Ban Hat Rai for 2 hours. The total time estimated for the trip is 11 hours. This activity takes 2 days and 1 night.

Climbing at Pha No-Admiring the Rock Paintings-White-water Rafting along the Wa River (ปีนผาหน่อ-ดูภาพเขียนสี-ล่องแก่งลำน้ำว้า)
The starting point is at Ban Nam Pu to the No Cliff. Then, walk to the Kaeng Luang for 8 hours and do rafting along Kaeng Nam Wa to Ban Hat Rai, which takes 2 hours. The total time might be 1 day or visitors can stay overnight in the forest area of Ban Huai Hat Khom at the foot of the No Cliff.

Accommodation and Facilities: Contact Mae Charim National Park, 35 Mu 5, Ban Huai Sai Mun, Nam Pai Sub-district, Mae Charim District, Nan 55170, Tel. 0 5473 0040 www.dnp.go.th

To get there: The national park is 60 kilometres from Mueang Nan along Highway 1168 and 1243. Or catch a public bus Nan-Mae Charim route in front of Dhevaraj Hotel during 6.30 a.m.-6.30 p.m.

Events & Festivals

Chomphu Phu Kha Fair *(เทศกาลชมพูภูคาบาน)*
See the Bretschneidera sinensis Hemsl in bloom, held during February-March at Doi Phu Kha National Park.

Wai Phrathat Fairs *(งานประเพณีไหว้พระธาตุ)*
Nan is a Lanna town where Buddhism has been propagated for a long period of time. Therefore, within the compound of the ancient towns both in Mueang Nan district and Pua district stands a Phrathat located elegantly on a rise. Fairs to pay respect to major Phrathats are organised annually as follows:

Phrathat Beng Sakat Fair (งานนมัสการพระธาตุเบ็งสกัด) is held on the full moon day in the 4th northern lunar month (around January) at Pua district.

Hok Peng Wai Sa Mahathat Chae Haeng Fair (งานประเพณีหกเป็งไหว้สามหาธาตุแช่แห้ง) is organised on the full moon day of the 6th northern lunar month which is the full moon day of the 4th central lunar month (around the end of February-March) at Phu Phiang district. In the fair, there is rocket lighting as an offering to the Lord Buddha.

Phrachao Thongthip Buddha Image Bathing Fair (งานประเพณีนมัสการสรงน้ำพระเจ้าทองทิพย์) will be held at Wat Suan Tan, Mueang Nan, during the Songkran Festival on 12-15 April.

Phrathat Khao Noi Fair (งานประเพณีนมัสการพระธาตุเขาน้อย) is on the full moon day of the 8th northern lunar month or the full moon day of the 6th central lunar month (around May) at Mueang Nan district. There is a ceremony to pay respect to Phrathat Khao Noi and rocket lighting as an offering to the Lord Buddha.

Tan Kuai Salak, Khua Tan or Khrua Than Festival *(งานตานก๋วยสลาก งานแห่คัวตาน หรือครัวทาน)*
Than Salak or Kuai Salak is an ancient tradition that has been passed on since the time of the Buddha. For northern people, it is considered as a major merit making ceremony and unique among the locals. Monks who come to receive offerings will be chosen from drawing lots.

Songkran Festival *(งานประเพณีสงกรานต์น่าน)*
The water festival is held at Wat Suan Tan and Wat Ming Mueang in Mueang Nan Municipality.

Wat Bun Yuen Fair *(งานทานสลากหลวงเทศกาลออกพรรษาวัดบุญยืน)*
takes place on the End of Buddhist Lent Day at Wat Bun Yuen royal temple, Amphoe Wiang Sa.



Nan Traditional Boat Races

White-water Rafting in Nam Wa River
(ล่องแก่ง น้ำว้า)

is possible all year round in Doi Phu Kha National Park of Amphoe Pua. Visitors can also go rafting during October-November in Amphoe Mae Charim when the water winds its way to Mae Charim National Park. Contact the TAT Phrae Office, Tel. 0 5452 1118, Fax 0 5452 1119.

Nan Traditional Boat Races *(งานประเพณีแข่งเรือจังหวัดน่าน)*

has been passed on since 1936 when a boat race was organised in the ceremony to present robes to monks at the end of the Buddhist Lent until the royal Kathin ceremony at present during mid-October or at the beginning of November every year. The opening day of the boat races is the similar day of the Salakkaphat offering ceremony to the monks by drawing lots arranged by Wat Chang Kham Worawihan which is a royal temple. The Salakkaphat offering ceremony will be conducted prior to the race. Therefore, the Nan Traditional Boat Races is considered the tradition that goes along with the Tan Kuai Salak Ceremony of Wat Chang Kham until the present time. Later, the province also added the celebrating ceremony of the black ivory, a precious treasure of Nan province. Moreover, there is another boat racing event organised in Amphoe Wiang Sa during the Tan Kuai Salak Festival.

Each boat in the races is made of a huge log. The distinguishing characteristic of the Nan racing boat is its engraved prow into a graceful Naga design, while its tail is similar to that of a Naga raising up. This is because the Nan people believe that their ancestors, Chao Khunnun and Chao Khunfong were born from the Naga's eggs which are symbols of fertility. The boat

construction in a Naga design is considered as a worshipping practice to the graciousness of the Naga, the master of the river and ancestor of the Nan people.

The races can be categorised into many groups; namely, large boats, medium ones, small ones, and beautiful ones. Moreover, there is a competition of the cheering team. Visitors who come prior to the races during the late afternoon will be able to see the locals and students gathering by the river to witness the rehearsal of the race, the cheering for boat teams and the local oarsmen which can reflect the colourful lifestyle and creativity of this interesting tradition.

Nan Golden Tangerine and Red Cross Fair *(งานเทศกาลส้มสีทองและงานกาชาดจังหวัดน่าน)*

is in December every year. In some years, it will be organised together with the Nan Quality Product Fair. Golden tangerine or Som Si Thong is a well-known agricultural crop of Nan. It is of a similar species to Som Khiao Wan-the green one-but possesses a beautiful golden skin with a nicer smell and taste. This is due to the temperature of this area with the 8^{C} difference during the day and night causing the "Cartenoid Pigments" in the skin to change from green into golden.

Interesting activities in the event are the contest of the golden tangerine procession, fair, exhibition, sales of handicrafts from various districts and from Mueang Hon-Hongsa of Lao PDR., local performances, and various forms of entertainment.

Suep Chata or Life Extending Ceremony *(พิธีสืบชะตา)*

is an ancient ceremony usually conducted on various occasions such as birthday anniversary, recovery from illness, etc. This ceremony is to create moral spirit, auspiciousness, and to drive away bad things. Later, the ceremony was applied to the preservation of natural resources.

Local Musical Instruments: Pin, Salo, So Nan *(ดนตรีพื้นบ้าน ปิน สะล้อ ซอน่าน)*

Phokhru Chailangka Khrueasen, a National Artist in performing art (local music) is also a specialist in Pin (Sueng) and Salo, as well as, can create the stringed musical instruments and compose the lyrics and music of the song "So Pan Fai" - a cotton spinning song. The other National Artist is Phokhru Khamphai Nuping, the singer of the song "So Long Nan" which tells the legend on the creation of Nan town. It has been told that when Phraya Kanmueang moved the town from Woranakhon, Pua district, to create a new town at Phu Phiang Chae Haeng, there was a large barge procession along the Nan River. The followers in the procession were Pu Khamma and Ya Khampi, singing the song conversing to each other presenting the poetic wittiness to the melody of Pin and Salo to entertain people during the journey.

Local Food

Kai *(ไค)* is a water plant with long green leaf similar to human hair. It usually grows on submerged rocks in the Mekong River. It is bigger in size and longer than Tao *(เทา)*, another similar species of plant growing in brooks, swamps, canals, and rice fields. However, the Nan people call the seaweed from the river "Kai" and "Tao". Most of them are from the Nan River. Moreover, some are from the Wa River. They can well indicate the cleanliness of the water in the rivers. Available in winter, Kai are usually cooked into many dishes such as Kai soup, Ho Nueng Kai, and Kai Phui.

-Kai Soup (แกงไค) can be cooked both without and with meats such as pork, beef, buffalo meat, catfish or snakehead fish. Besides the chilli paste, comprising fresh chillies, garlics, shallots, fermented fish or shrimp paste, the Thao Sakhan - a kind of Piper vine that can be used as medicine, young galingale rhizomes, and fresh kaffir lime leaves will be added as ingredients for the one with meat.

-Ho Nueng Kai (ห่อนึ่งไค) is similar to Ho Mok - Thai steamed curried fish wrapped in banana leaves of the Central Region - but in Ho Nueang Kai, the coconut milk is not added. There are both with and without meat. The one without will be cooked with chilli paste made of dried chilli, shallot, garlic, shrimp paste, or fermented fish and kaffir lime leaves wrapped in banana leaf and steamed. On the other hand, slices of Thao Sakhan, kaffir lime leaves, and guinea peppers will be put on the top of that with meat.

-Kai Prui (ไคพรุ่ย) is made from dried Kai grilled on the hot charcoal until it is cooked and turns into yellow. Then, it will be ripped into small pieces, stir-fried with garlic, and seasoned with salt.

Nam Pu *(น้ำปู)* is made from rice field crabs crushed with lemon grass and curcuma. Only the sauce will be filtered and simmered with low heat with lemon grass, curcuma, chilli powder, salt, and lime juice until the sauce becomes thick. Nam Pu can be used to season many kinds of dishes such as bamboo shoot soup, bamboo shoot salad, and Namphrik Pu - crab sauce.

Kaeng Som Mueang *(แกงส้มเมือง)* is different from Kaeng Som-a sour-peppery soup of the Central Region with a sauce of non-dried ripe tamarind. Kaengsom of Nan is in yellow from curcuma. The paste put in the soup is a mixture of lemon grass, fresh goat peppers or guinea-peppers, shallots, and shrimp paste. Later, tomatoes, swamp morning glory, Phak Tamlueng, and Phak Kut-a kind of edible ferns-are added. Before the fish is cooked, put in hairy basil, and lime juice. Some might also put Som Poi-Acacia concinna-into the soup.

Golden Tangerine *(ส้มสีทอง)* or golden tangerines have been grown since 1925. Muen Rakam, a warder of the Nan Provincial Prison was the first person who grew this orange. This golden tangerine usually bears fruit from mid-December to early-January.

Nan Fa Black Grapes *(องุ่นดำน่านฟ้า),* whose name was granted by Her Royal Highness Princess Galyani Vadhana, is a good kind of grape from Taiwan.

Mafai Chin *(มะไฟจีน)* or wampee originated from China. It is believed that the Chinese grew it in Nan around 80 years ago. In Thailand, this kind of fruit can be discovered in only Nan province. It can also be medicine for the respiratory system, making clear breathing as well as thirst-quenching. It is usually freshly eaten. When it is fully ripen, it possesses a sweet taste. Otherwise, it can be dried and preserved in syrup.

Tao *(ต๋าว)* or Arenga pinnata (a kind of sugar palm whose leaf is similar to that of coconut, bears fruit in bunches with edible flesh of young nuts called Luk Chit in Thai. It can be preserved in syrup). These fruits can be easily found at friendly prices at "Kat Chao" or morning market at the fresh market of the municipality or the one prior to the entrance to Phrathat Khao Noi, and at *"Kat Laeng"* or evening market

(starting at 3.00 p.m.) in front of the Thewarat Hotel. Local dishes of Nan are full of herbs, local vegetables and spices, especially Makhaen which is an ingredient of many dishes such as Lap-chicken salad with mint, Yam Chin Kai-spicy minced chicken salad, Kaeng Khanun-jackfruit soup, Kaeng Phakkat - pakchoi soup eaten with warm sticky rice. Many kinds of Nan dishes are similar to the general Lanna food such as Sai Ua-northern Thai spicy sausage, Namphrik Ong-spicy meat and tomato dip, and Kaeng Hangle-northern pork curry, while some are specifically local food and available in only some seasons.

Souvenir Shops

There are a variety of famous local products and souvenirs such as fabric in the Nam Lai design (cotton), rattan basketry, and silverware made by the hilltribe people.

Amphoe Mueang Nan

Kat Mua Khua Sin *(กาดหมั้ว คั่วศิลป์)* is a market situated near the tourist information centre. Visitors will enjoy handmade products, art activities, and musical performances. Open Friday-Sunday during 5.00-9.00 p.m.

Kad Nan *(กาดน่าน)* A new addition to Amphoe Mueang Nan is this contemporarily conservative market right in the heart of the city on Maha Yot Road (opposite Mueang Nan Municipality), Tambon Nai Wiang. Many items are available; such as, souvenirs, traditional and fashion garments, home decorations, IT products, food courts, and tourist information centre. Facilities are at visitors' disposal. Open daily during 9.00 a.m.-10.00 p.m, Tel. 0 5471 1818, www.kad-nan.com.

Ngoen Nan *(เงินน่าน)* 430/1 Sumon Thewarat Road, Tambon Nai Wiang, Amphoe Mueang, Tel. 0 5477 3063, 08 1531 2038, Fax 0 5477 3063 www.ngennan.com, e-mail: info@ngennan.com, open 7.30 a.m.-7.30 p.m. (silverware).

Chang Trakun *(จางตระกูล)* 304-306 Sumon Thewarat Road, Tel. 0 5471 0016, 0 5477 1357 (Woven Fabric).

Chomphu Phu Kha Silverware and Nan Handicraft Centre *(ศูนย์เครื่องเงินชมพูภูคาและหัตถกรรมเมืองน่าน)* Nan-Phayao Road, Km. 2, Tel. 0 5471 0177. It is open daily from 8.30 a.m.-5.00 p.m. (Silverware, fabric in Nam Lai design, Mafai Chin).

Chulipon *(ชุลีภรณ์)* 36/1 Rangsi Kasem Road, Tel. 0 5477 2773 (Silverware and woven fabric).

Ban Thanan Chai *(บ้านทนันไชย)* 1 Chettabut Road, next to the Satri Si Nan School, Tel. 0 5471 0515. (Woven fabric in Nam Lai design and silverware souvenirs).

Fai Ngoen *(ฝ้ายเงิน)* 376/3 Yantrakit Koson Road, Tel. 0 5474 1564 (Fabric in Nam Lai design and silverware).

Ban Amnuaiphon *(บ้านอำนวยพร)* 312-316 Sumon Thewarat Road, Tambon Nai Wiang, Tel. 0 5477 3062, 08 1473 5929 Fax 0 5471 0151, open from 8.00 a.m.-8.00 p.m. (hand-woven fabric, local ready-to-wear clothing, and home decorations).

Phim Pha Thai *(พิมผ้าไทย)* 247 Sumon Thewarat Road, Tel. 0 5471 0725 (Woven fabric).

Ratree Pha Fai *(ราตรีผ้าฝ้าย)* located near the entrance of the Dhevaraj Hotel, No. 107/2-3 Maha Yot Road, Tambon Nai Wiang, Tel. 0 5471 1633, 08 1784 2582, 08 6450 0195, open from 7.00 a.m.-8.00 p.m. (local clothing).

Lung Bunchuai Silverware *(ลุงบุญช่วยเครื่องเงินโบราณ)* next to Phermpun Mansion, 37/1 Ban Pratu Plong, Chai Phasuk Road, Tambon Nai Wiang, Tel. 0 5475 1089, 08 5705 4953, open from 6.00 a.m.-6.00 p.m. (silverware).

Suphisara *(ศุภิสรา)* 272/3 Yantrakit Koson Road, Ban Na Pha, Tambon Kong Khwai, Tel. 0 5474 1720, 08 6198 5936, open from 7.00 a.m.-6.00 p.m.

(hand-woven silk, cotton).

Chomphu Phu Kha Silverware and Handicraft Centre *(ศูนย์เครื่องเงินชมพูภูคาและหัตถกรรมเมืองน่าน)* 254 Nan-Phayao Road, Km. 2, Tambon Chai Sathan, Tel. 0 5471 0177, Fax 0 5477 4609, open daily from 8.30 a.m.-5.00 p.m. (silverware and Wampee).

Pip Silver *(ศูนย์เครื่องเงิน **Pip Silver**)* 231-233, Sumon Thewarat Road, Tambon Nai Wiang, Tel. 0 5471 1322, 08 8547 7748, open from 9.00 a.m.-7.00 p.m. (silverware).

Sa-ne Lanna *(เสน่ห์ล้านนา)* 61 Mu 4, Ban Chedi, Du Tai Sub-district, Tel. 0 5477 1823. (Woven fabric).

Sai Ua Lamaiphon *(ไส้อั่วละมัยพร)* 23/2 Rat Amnuai Road, Tambon Nai Wiang, Tel. 0 5475 0511, 08 4740 5007, 08 9681 8773, open from 5.00 a.m.-8.00 p.m. (pork sausages with herbs).

Amphoe Phu Phiang

Ban Tha Nao Processed Products Group *(กลุ่มแปรรูปผลิตภัณฑ์บ้านท่าน้าว)* 72 Mu 2, Tambon Tha Nao, Tel. 0 5475 0850 (dried Wampee).

Processed Wampee Group *(กลุ่มแปรรูปมะไฟจีน)* Mu 4, Tambon Tha Nao, Tel. 0 5475 7355.

Amphoe Pua

Ban Hia Fabric Weaving Group *(กลุ่มทอผ้าบ้านเฮี้ย)* 141 Mu 11, Sila Laeng Sub-district, on the Pua-Pa Klang Route, prior to the Papua Bhuka Hotel. The group produces the Tai Lue hand-woven fabric which can be purchased at reasonable prices.

Ban Huai Sanao lo Mian Handicraft Group *(กลุ่มหัตถกรรมอิ้วเมี่ยนบ้านห้วยสะนาว)* 105 Mu 2, Ban Huai Sanao, Tambon Pa Klang, Tel. 0 5479 2340, 08 1021 1913. (True Silverware and embroidered fabric by the hilltribe people).

Nam Chai Khrueang Ngoen *(น้ำชัยเครื่องเงิน)* 5 Mu 2, Pa Klang Sub-district, Tel. 0 5479 2375, 08 1951 6974, 08 1960 9061

Pua Noppakaow Thai Fabric-OTOP Product *(ปัวนพเก้า ผ้าไทย **OTOP**)* 464 Mu 2, Ban Pongsanuk, Tambon Chedi Chai, Tel. 0 5468 8563, 08 1954 8340, www.pua-noppakaow.com, open from 7.30 a.m.-6.00 p.m. (traditional Lanna fabric).

Fai Doi *(ฝ้ายดอย)* 138 Mu 8, Ban Don Kaeo, Tambon Woranakhon (hand-woven fabric).

The Pa Klang Hilltribe Development and Assistance Village *(หมู่บ้านพัฒนาและสงเคราะห์ชาวเขาป่ากลาง)* is located at Sila Sub-district, 69 kilometres from the centre of the province. It is a village for Hmong, Yao and H'Tin who were from the governmental abolition of the Communist Insurgents in Nan province in 1968. The village is divided in accordance with the lifestyle of each tribe. Beautiful handicrafts have been created in this village.

Doi Silver Factory *(ศูนย์เครื่องเงินดอยซิลเวอร์ แฟคตอรี่)* 205 Mu 1, Tambon Sathan, open from 8.00 a.m.-5.00 p.m. (silverware).

Amphoe Tha Wang Pha

Ban Ton Tan Rattan Products Group *(กลุ่มเครื่องหวายบ้านตอนตัน)* Tel. 0 5479 9006.

Processed Freshwater Algae *(กลุ่มแปรรูปอาหารไก (สาหร่ายน้ำจืด))* 106 MU 5, Ban Nong Bua, Tambon Pa Kha, Tel. 08 7188 4109 (Head of the group: Khun Siriphon Kamwang).

Ban Don Mun Tai Lue Weaving Group *(กลุ่มผ้าทอไทลื้อบ้านดอนมูล)* Tel. 08 7004 0885.

Supaphon Freshwater Algae *(สาหร่ายน้ำจืดแผ่นสุภาพร)* 199 Ban Nong Bua, Tambon Pa Kha, Tel. 08 6045 5220 (please call in advance).

Chansom Kantho *(จันทร์สมการทอ)* 68 Ban Nong Bua, Pa Kha Sub-district. Tel. 0 5479 8468, 08 9838 0536. (Hand-woven products).

Nong Bua Housewives Group *(กลุ่มแม่บ้านเกษตรกรหนองบัว)* Mu 5, Tambon Tha Wang Pha, Nan, Tel. 0 5475 5429, 08 7188 4109, 08 9560 5164, open from 8.00 a.m.-5.00 p.m. Products

available are processed seaweed both fried and bake-dried seaweed, known locally as Kai, 1-2 metres long freshwater algae rich with protein and beta-carotene. They can be found annually during winter and summer (November-May) in the Nan River that runs from Amphoe Thung Chang to Amphoe Wiang Sa (mostly found in Amphoe Tha Wang Pha).

Amphoe Wiang Sa

Ban Don Chai Weaving Group *(กลุ่มทอผ้าบ้านดอนชัย)* produces woven synthetic fabric in Nam Lai design, Tel. 0 5475 2205.

Ban Phai Ngam Weaving Group *(กลุ่มทอผ้าบ้านไผ่งาม)* Mu 1 Ban Phai Ngam, San Sub-district, Tel. 0 5475 2565.

Amphoe Thung Chang

Ban Thung Son Weaving Group *(กลุ่มสตรีทอผ้าบ้านทุ่งสน)* is located at Ban Thung Son, Ngop Sub-district. It is a women weaving group led by Khun Siwalai Khamrangsi, by applying the original style of the Nam Lai pattern into various kinds of products such as bed sheets, tapestry, and furniture cover sheets.

Interesting Activities

Homestay

Ban Don Mun Homestay *(โฮมสเตย์บ้านดอนมูล)* is at Ban Don Mun Sub-district, Tha Wang Pha district. Go along Highway No. 1080, turn left at Km. 40, cross the bridge and go straight on. Then, turn right and pass the entrance to Wat Nong Bua, Ban Don Kaeo and to Ban Don Mun. This village has arranged 10 houses of homestay. Khantok-a northern set meal-is also provided upon request. Activities during the stay are visiting Wat Nong Bua, purchasing local products such as Tai Lue woven fabric, and trekking the 2-3 kilometres of community forest. Please contact 1 day in advance for a group visit at Khun Lamyai at Tel. 08 9489 2247. (Due to the rainy season, the village is closed from June-September.)

Sila Phet Homestay and Ban Pa Tong Community-based Tourism *(ศิลาเพชรโฮมสเตย์และการท่องเที่ยวชุมชนบ้านป่าตอง)* is located in Ban Na Kham and Ban Pa Tong, Tambon Sila Phet, Amphoe Pua, about 70 kilometres from the provincial city of Nan. Experience the indigenous lifestyle, and demonstration of making grilled fish chili paste and fermented pork from the local processed food groups. See the museum of local hand-woven fabric at Ruean Riphon, 5-star OTOP products, pottery of the Ban Don Chai group, biogas production of Ban Don Mun, integrated farming of Suan Sam Phi Nong in Ban Pa Tong, Namtok Sila Phet, Tai Lue welcoming dance, local performances by the housewife groups and youth. For more information, contact Khun Phonchuli Netthip Tel. 08 9264 6594, Khun Yupin Kumali Tel. 08 4740 8774, Khun Somdet Maiwong (Chairman of the Sila Phet Homestay Group) Tel. 08 1029 2007.

Examples of Tour Programmes

Route 1: Royal Initiative Projects (2 days 1 night)

Day 1

Ban Nong Bua, Sinthao Rock Salt Pits, Phu Fa Royal Development Project

Morning
- Depart Amphoe Mueang Nan for Amphoe Bo Kluea.
- Visit the Tai Lue Village
- Ban Nong Bua noted for being the largest production site of indigenous fabric Lai Nam Lai in Nan Province.

Noon
- Lunch.

Afternoon - Sinthao Rock Salt Pits.
- Phu Fa Royal Development Project: Concerned for the welfare of the young generation, Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn has launched this project focusing on the integration of agriculture, proper nutrition, public health services, education, and occupational opportunities, as well as, environmental rehabilitation, according to the topography.

Evening -Stay overnight at the Phu Fa Development Centre.

Day 2

Phu Fah Development Centre, Wat Phumin, Wat Phrathat Chang Kham, Nan National Museum, Wat Ming Mueang, Wat Phrathat Chae Haeng.

Morning - Breakfast
- See the nature trail, rock salt pits, agricultural demonstration plots to support a school lunch project-planting three types of trees and making good use of the four necessities, self-help demonstration centre, Vetiver learning centre, organic fertiliser plant, agricultural demonstration plot, Phu Fa Dhamma Garden, and Phu Fa Cultural Centre.
- Depart for Amphoe Mueang Nan.

Noon - Lunch.

Afternoon - Visit Wat Phumin, Wat Phrathat Chang Kham, Nan National Museum, Wat Ming Mueang, Wat Phrathat Chae Haeng.

Evening - Dinner.
- Shop for souvenirs at Kat Nan or Nan Market.
- Enjoy the Thai dessert Bua Loi Khai Wan or rice balls with poached eggs in coconut milk and other desserts at the Pa Nim Shop.
- Back to the accommodation.

Route 2: One-day Trip Tram Ride

Morning - 50-minutes tram ride: Nan Tourist Centre, Wat Phumin, Nan National Museum, Wat Ming Mueang, Wat Si Phan Ton, Wat Phai Lueang, Wat Hua Khuang, Wat Mongkhon, old city walls, Wat Suan Tan, Nan Municipality Office, Wat Chang Phueak, Wat Satharot, Wat Maha Pho, Wat Chiang Khaeng, Wat Nam Lom, Suriyaphong Camp, Nan Hospital, Wat Phra Net, Wat Tha Chang, Nan Christian School, Wat Don Kaeo, Phrachao Lan Tue Shrine, Radio Thailand Nan Office, Stri Srinan School, Racing Boat Museum, Forest Office, Governor's residence, Krung Si Bridge, Wat Ku Kham, Nan Police Station, City Hall, Wat Chang Kham Worawihan, Khum Chao Ratchabut.
- Pay respect to Phrathat Chae Haeng representing the Year of the Rabbit.

Noon - Lunch.

Afternoon - Depart for the Tai Lue Village, Ban Nong Bua.
- Visit Ban Nong Bua noted for being the largest production site of indigenous fabric Lai

Nam Lai in Nan Province.
- See the Nan Riverside Art Gallery.
- Depart for Amphoe Mueang Nan.

Route 3: Pedal Tricycle Ride: Visit 9 Temples and Learn the Indigenous Lifestyle Via Mural Paintings.
- Nan Tourist Centre, Wat Phumin, Wat Ming Mueang, Wat Si Phan Ton, Wat Phai Lueang, Wat Hua Khuang, Wat Phrathat Chang Kham, Wat Ku Kham, Wat Phaya Phu, Wat Khao Noi.

Route 4: Pedal Tricycle Ride: Explore the History of Nan, Pay Respect to Many Revered Places of Worship, Visit the Local Market, and Learn the Story about Nan's Rulers.
- Market, Wat Hua Wiang Tai, Wat Suan Tan, old city walls, Wat Si Phan Ton, Wat Ming Mueang, Wat Phumin, Nan National Museum, Wat Phrathat Chang Kham, Khum Chao Ratchabut.

Route 5: Visit Nan's Main Attractions
- Wat Phrathat Chae Haeng, Wat Phumin, Wat Ming Mueang, Wat Phrathat Chang Kham Worawihan, Nan National Museum, Nan Riverside Art Gallery, Wat Phrathat Khao Noi.

Morning
-Breakfast at the market and morning alms-giving on the opposite side of Thewarat Hotel.
-Depart for Wat Phrathat Chae Haeng.
- On the way back to the provincial city of Nan, shop at the OTOP centre.
- Wat Phumin: One of the highlights of this temple is the Phra Ubosot Chaturamuk, a cruciform ordination hall. Its interior is dominated by a cluster of four Buddha images in the attitude of subduing Mara sitting back to back to one another, each facing one of the entrances. In addition, the most notable feature of Wat Phumin is the well-preserved mural paintings depicting the Jataka stories and vignettes of Nan's lifestyle, especially the picture of a man whispering to a woman.
- Wat Ming Mueang: The temple has distinguishing Lanna architecture, which later underwent a restoration to combine with a modern concept, as well as, elaborate stucco reliefs on the wihan's wall.
- Wat Phrathat Chang Kham: A Sukhothai influence, this temple's main features are the sculpted upper halves of elephants adorning around the Chedi, which houses the Buddha relics. Wat Phrathat Chang Kham is also eminent by having the large Tripitaka library, in which the golden walking Buddha image Phra Phuttha Nanthaburi Si Sakkayamuni is enshrined.

Noon
- Lunch.

Afternoon
- Visit the Nan National Museum that was originally a residence or Ho Kham of Nan's ruler. The

museum houses many artefacts, in which the rare black elephant tusk is the most prominent treasure.
- Admire contemporary art pieces of many Thai artists at the Nan Riverside Art Gallery. The Huean Nan Buaphan displays photos of the mural paintings of Wat Phumin and Wat Nong Bua.
- Depart for Amphoe Mueang Nan.

Evening
- See the sunset at Wat Phrathat Khao Noi.
- Dinner/return to the accommodation.
- Enjoy Bua Loi Khai Wan, other Thai desserts, and fruit ice-cream at the Pa Nim Shop.

Route 6: Enjoy Lanna and Nam Wa River White-water Rafting (3 days 2 nights)

Day 1

Phrae-Nan-Sop Mang-Wang San

Morning
- Breakfast.
- Depart by van to Nan. The first stop is Ban Sop Mang, Amphoe Bo Kluea. Continue to the Doi Phu Kha National Park and see Tao Rang Nan Chao - Caryota spp., Chomphu Phukha - Bretschneidera sinensis Hemsl. - and viewpoint.

Noon
- Arrive at Ban Sop Mang. Lunch.

Afternoon
- Learn the basic safety procedures of white-water rafting.
- Paddlers have a nice run into the first rapids moving at a reasonable pace. Here, they learn to paddle simultaneously as teamwork. Then, traverse numerous large and small rapids: Kaeng Ko, Kaeng Pha Khap, Kaeng Suea Ten Huai Loi, Kaeng Hai Cham, and Kaeng Sop Huai Pueng.
- Arrive at the Ban Huai Loi camping ground (Kaeng Wang San), unload the raft, and then set up tents.

Evening
- Dinner by the Wa River/at leisure.

Day 2

Wang San-Phi Pa-Hat Sai Ngam

Morning
- Hot beverages and breakfast by the Wa River, load up the rafts, and rejoin the river with the rapids of more difficulty: Kaeng Luang, Khaeng San, Kaeng Haui Duea, and Kaeng Phi Pa.

Noon
- Lunch and rest.

Afternoon
- Continue traversing the river through alternate levels of difficulty: Kaeng Mae Sanan, Kaeng Khon, Kaeng Sop Mao, Kaeng Khrok, Kaeng Pha Khi Nok 1, Kaeng Pha Khi Nok 2, and Kaeng Pha Rotme.
- Arrive at Camp 2, Hat Sai Ngam, unload the rafts, and camp out.

Evening
- Dinner/at leisure.

Day 3

Hat Sai Ngam-Kaeng Wang Lun-Amphoe Mueang Nan-Bangkok

Morning
- Breakfast, load up the rafts, morning exercise, and rejoin the river: Kaeng Suea Ten Mae Charim, Kaeng Pu Si, Kaeng Dot 1, Kaeng Dot 2, Kaeng Mai, Kaeng Soi, and finally, Kaeng Wang Lun, the toughest rapids of the middle part of the river.

- Finish the last rapids of this stretch of the Nam Wa River, unload the rafts, and wash up.
- Return to Nan.

Noon - Lunch.

Afternoon - Return to Bangkok.

Route 7: Pay Respect to Buddha Images and Make Merit at 9 Temples.

Day 1

Morning
- Enjoy the local market on the opposite side of Thewarat Hotel and morning alms-giving.
- Depart for Wat Phrathat Chae Haeng: This temple represents the Year of the Rabbit. Lanna people believe that travelling to pay respect to the Phrathat of their year of birth or Chu That would bring them great results.
- Visit Chao Fongkham's House.

Noon - Lunch.

Afternoon
- Make merit at 9 temples in Amphoe Mueang Nan.
- *Wat Ming Mueang:* Within the compound of the temple stands the 3-metres high city pillar in a cruciform-plan pavilion at its front. The base of the pillar is decorated with an engraved and gilded wooden design. Its top is engraved into the 4 faces of the Brahma God, representing the four sublime states of mind: Metta - kindness, Karuna - compassion, Mudita - sympathy, and Upekkha - equanimity.
- *Wat Phumin:* This temple combines the functions of a wihan - shrine hall, ubosot - ordination hall, principal chedi - pagoda, in the same cruciform building. The east and west entrances direct to the wihan, while the north and south approaches, flanked by naga balustrades giving an illusion that this temple was built on the mystic creatures, leads to the ubosot. During WWII, Wat Phumin's commemorative 1 Baht banknote was issued by the Royal Thai Government.
- *Wat Phrathat Chang Kham:* Its architectural characteristics reflect the Sukhothai influence with a bell-shaped chedi supported by a square base constructed with bricks and lime stucco. There are sculpted upper halves of 24 elephants-five to a side and one at each of the four corners-adorning around the base. It looks as though they are supporting the chedi, similar to the characteristic at Wat Chang Lom in Sukhothai province.
- *Wat Si Phan Ton:* The ubosot's interior displays pictures of Nan history. The exterior is also beautifully decorated. Visitors will find elaborately designed boats docked in the Wat Si Phan Ton Boathouse.
- *Wat Suan Tan:* Established in 1449 by Phrachao Tilokkarat of Chiang Mai, the huge bronze seated Buddha image Phrachao Thong Thip in the attitude of subduing Mara is enshrined.
- *Wat Maha Pho:* A 2.83 metre

high standing Buddha image in the gesture of disclosing the Three Worlds ornately carved from wood and gilded with gold leaf on black lacquer is enshrined here.

- *Wat Phaya Phu:* Built during the reign of Phrachao Ngua Lan Pha Sum, the two walking Buddha images of Wat Phaya Phu date back to 1426. In addition, visitors will find elaborately carved images of guardians on the wihan doors.
- *Wat Phrathat Khao Noi:* The panoramic view of Nan is visible from the temple's viewpoint, where the Buddha image Phra Phuttha Maha Udom Mongkhon Nanthaburi Si Nan, cast on the auspicious occasion of His Majesty the King's 6th Cycle Birthday Anniversary on 5 December, 1999, is enshrined.

Evening - Dinner and return to the accommodation.

Facilities in Nan

Accommodations

(Note: The room rates mentioned in this brochure may be changed without notice. Please ask for current information from each hotel before making reservation)

Amphoe Mueang Nan

Chaipasuk House *(ใจผาสุข เฮาส์)* opposite Nan Hospital, Tel. 0 5475 1789, 350 Baht

Chan Inn *(จันทร์อินน์)* 15/4 Mahayot Road, Tel. 0 5471 0757, 31 rooms: 180-300 Baht

City Park *(ซิตี้ ปาร์ค)* 99 Mu 4 Yantrakitkoson Road, Tambon Dutai, Tel. 0 5474 1343-52 Fax 0 5477 3135, www.thecityparkhotel.com, 129 rooms: 800-4,500 Baht

Dao Rueang *(ดาวเรือง)* 7/1 Worawit Road, Tel. 0 5477 1899, 21 rooms: 350-600 Baht

Dhevaraj *(เทวราช)* 466 Sumonthewarat Road, Tel. 0 5475 1577, 0 5471 0212, 0 5471 0078 Fax 0 5477 1365, www.dhevarajhotel.com, 152 rooms: 600-3,500 Baht

Eurnkgum Guesthouse *(เอื้องคำ เกสต์เฮาส์)* 319 Mu 3 Muban Suanhom, Tambon Pha Sing, Tel. 0 5477 5817 Fax 0 5477 1885, 19 rooms: 350 Baht

Grand Mansion Hotel *(แกรนด์ แมนชั่น โฮเต็ล)* 71/1 Mahayot Road, Tambon Naiwiang, Tel. 0 5475 0514, 0 5471 1504-5 Fax 0 5471 1309, 71 rooms: 260-550 Baht

Khung Khing Guesthouse *(ขุงขิง เกสต์เฮาส์)* 22/1 Thetsaban Dumri Road, Tambon Naiwiang, Tel. 08 9708 3989, 08 6421 3139, 3 rooms: 350 Baht, 1 house: 2,000 Baht

Nan Boutique Hotel *(น่านบูติกโฮเทล)* 1/11 Kha Luang Road, Tambon Naiwiang, Tel. 0 5477 5532, 08 4617 7913 Fax: 0 5471 1219, www.nanboutiquehotel.com, 33 rooms: 1,500-3,000 Baht

Nan Guesthouse *(น่าน เกสต์เฮาส์)* 57/16 Mahaprom Road, Tel. 0 5477 1849, 10 rooms: 250 Baht

Nan Valley Resort *(น่านวัลเลย์ รีสอร์ท)* 229 Mu 4 Nan-Thung Chang Road, Tambon Pha Sing, Tel. 0 5468 2251-2 Fax 0 5468 2286, www.nanvalley.com, 40 rooms and 4 houses: 500-3,500 Baht

Rim Suan Place *(ริมสวน เพลส)* 300 Mu 3 Phaklong Road, Tambon Pha Sing, Tel. 0 5477 4660-2 Fax 0 5477 4662, 33 rooms: 220-350 Baht

Sasidara Resort *(ศศิดารา รีสอร์ท)* 629 Mu 4 Tambon Chaisatan, Tel. 0 5477 4483, 0 5477 3936 Fax 0 5477 3894, www.sasidararesort.com, 23 rooms: 1,000-1,300 Baht, 2 houses: 5,000-15,000 Baht

Suk Kasem *(สุขเกษม)* 119-121 Anantaworaritdet Road, Tel. 0 5471 0141, 0 5477 1581, 43 rooms: 180-350 Baht

The Waterside *(เดอะ วอเตอร์ไซด์)* 293 Mu 10 Tambon Bo, Ban Maiphakwang, Tel. 0 5470 1001, 0 5479 8018 Fax 0 5479 8018, www.okwood.com/thewaterside, 7 rooms: 700-2,000 Baht

Amphoe Wiang Sa

Wiang Sa Paradise Resort *(เวียงสา พาราไดซ์ รีสอร์ท)* 159 Mu 1 Tambon Mae Sakhon, Phrae-Nan Road at Km. 15, Tel. 0 5477 5741-3 Bangkok Tel. 0 2282 0900, 24 rooms: 600-2,500 Baht

Amphoe Tha Wang Pha

Coconut Resort *(โคโคนัท รีสอร์ท)* 287 Tambon Phaka, Tel. 0 5479 9281, 6 houses; 7 rooms: 500 Baht

Amphoe Pua

Chumphu Phuka Resort *(ชมพูภูคา รีสอร์ท)* 382 Mu 8, Nan-Thung Chang Road, Tel. 0 5479 1160, 0 5479 1483, www.chompuphukharesort.com, 40 rooms: 350-1,200 Baht

Oub Kaew Resort *(อูปแก้ว รีสอร์ท)* 329 Mu 5, Tel. 0 5475 6589, www.oopkaewresort.com, 50 rooms: 550-650 Baht

Papua Phuka *(ป่าปัวภูคา)* 141 Mu 4 Pua-Namyao Road, Tambon Silaleng, Tel. 0 5479 2111, 0 5479 2113 Fax 0 5479 2444, 20 rooms: 600-1,000 Baht Amphoe Chiang Klang

Rai Juthamas Resort (*ไร่จุฑามาศ รีสอร์ท)* 114 Mu 3 Ban Nam Aor, Tambon Pue, Tel. 0 5479 7044 Fax 0 5475 3194, www.juthamasresort.com, 13 rooms, 4 houses: 600-1,800 Baht

Restaurants

Amphoe Mueang Nan

Bo Nam *(บ่อน้ำ)* 20 Suriyaphong Road, Tel. 0 5471 0860 (fish menu, open 10.30 a.m.-11.00 p.m.)

Boat Ice Cream *(โบ๊ตไอศกรีม)* 21/1 Suan Tan Road, Tel. 0 5477 2597 (Ice cream, Thai food, open 11.00 a.m.-10.00 p.m.)

Khao Tom Pum *(ข้าวต้มปุ้ม)* 87/2 Anantaworaritdet Road Tel. 0 5477 2100 (Open 5.00 p.m.-3.00 a.m.)

Krua Huen Hom *(ครัวเฮือนฮอม)* 11/22 Suriyaphong Road, Tel. 0 5475 1122 (Local food, open 9.00 a.m.-4.00 p.m.)

Lert Rot *(เลิศรส)* 349/11 Sumonthewarat Road, opposite the government saving bank, Tel. 08 1993 4342 (Local food, dimsum, open 6.00 a.m.-2.00 p.m.)

Rot Yium *(รสเยี่ยม)* beside Krungsri bridge Tel. 0 5477 5039 (Thai food, open 7.00 a.m.-4.00 p.m.)

Ruean Kaeo *(เรือนแก้ว)* 1/1 Sumonthewarat Road, Tel. 0 5471 0631 (Thai, Chinese and local food, open 10.00 a.m.-10.00 p.m.)

Runway *(รันเวย์)* opposite Nan airport Tel. 0 5477 3125, 0 5477 1328 (open 10.00 a.m.-10.00 p.m.)

Sanian *(สวนอาหารสะเนียน)* 136 Mu 1, Nan-Phayao Road, Tambon Sanian, Tel. 0 5478 5087 (Thai food, open 9.00 a.m.-10.00 p.m.)

Suriya Garden *(สุริยาการ์เด้นท์)* 9 Sumonthewarat Road, Tel. 0 5471 0687, 0 5477 2980 (Thai, Chinese and local food, open 10.30 a.m.-midnight)

Thanaya Vegetarian *(ธนยามังสวิรัติ)* 75/23 Anantaworaritdet Road Tel. 0 5471 0930 (Open 10.00 a.m.-8.00 p.m.)

Amphoe Wiang Sa

Ko Tong *(โกถ่ง)* Tel. 0 5478 1677 (rice with red pork, open 6.00 a.m.-3.00 p.m.)

Amphoe Pua

Chomphu Phukha Lan Beer *(ชมพูภูคา ลานเบียร์)* 382/8 Nan-Thung Chang Road, Tel. 0 5479 1160 (Thai food, open 7.00 a.m.-midnight)

Amphoe Chiang Klang

Ruamrot *(รวมรส)* 52 Mu 5 Tambon Chiang Klang, on Highway No.1080, Tel. 0 5479 7065 (Thai food, noodle, open 8.00 a.m.-5.00 p.m.)

Amphoe Tha Wang Pha

Krua Pa Aew *(ครัวป้าแอ๊ว)* Tel. 0 5479 9255 (Local Food, open 8.00 a.m.-8.00 p.m.)

Pla Phen *(ปลาเป็น)* 302 Mu 7 Tel. 0 5475 5136 (Fish menu, open 11.00 a.m.-11.00 p.m.)

Travel Agents

Amphoe Mueang Nan

Fasanan Travel *(ฟ้าสนั่น แทรเวล)* Tel. 0 5474 1338 (Van Rent)

Fu Travel *(ฟู่ทราเวล)* Tel. 0 5471 0636, 0 5477 5345 (Trekking)

Nan Chokdee Travel *(น่านโชคดี การท่องเที่ยว)* Tel. 0 5471 0763 (Laos Tour)

Nan River Raft *(น่านริเวอร์ ราฟท์)* Tel. 0 5471 0940, 08 1472 8951 (Nam Wa Rafting)

Nan Touring *(น่านทัวริ่ง)* Tel. 0 5475 1122 (Rafting, Laos Tour)

Amphoe Phu Phiang

Nan Group and Tour *(น่านกรุ๊ป แอนด์ ทัวร์)* Tel. 0 5471 0418 (Laos Tour)

Amphoe Mae Charim

Jang and Jae Tour *(แจง แอนด์ เจ ทัวร์)* Tel. 0 5476 9026 (Rafting)

Man Wa Tour *(น้ำว้าทัวร์)* Tel. 08 6183 7337 (Rafting)

Muan Muan Tour *(ม่วนม่วนทัวร์)* Tel. 0 5477 3598 (Rafting)

Useful Calls

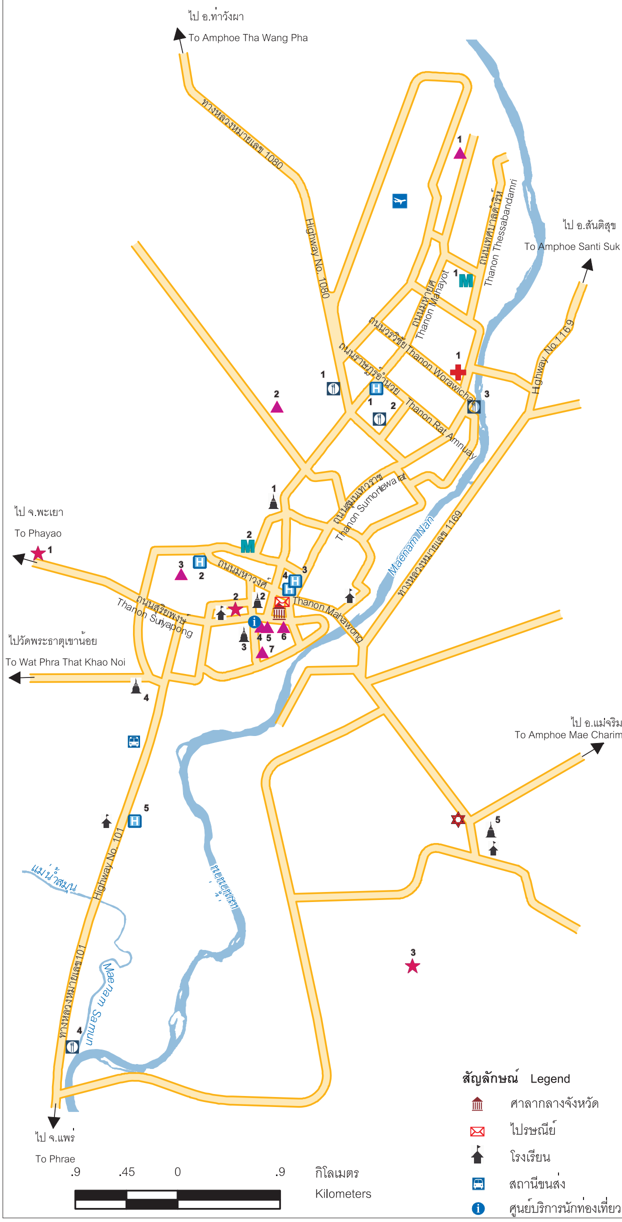
Provincial Public Relations	Tel. 0 5477 3047
Provincial Office	Tel. 0 5471 0341
Nan Municipality Office	Tel. 0 5471 0630, 0 5471 0234
Nan Hospital	Tel. 0 5471 0138, 0 5471 0182
Police Station	Tel. 0 5475 1681, 0 5471 0032
Highway Police	Tel. 1193
Tourist Police	Tel. 1155
Immigration Office	Tel. 0 5475 0039
Telephone Directory	Tel. 1133
Nan Tourism Center	Tel. 0 5471 0216



Wat Phrathat Chae Haeng



แผนที่ตัวเมืองน่าน NAN CITY MAP



.9 .45 0 .9 กิโลเมตร Kilometers

🅷 **โรงแรม Hotel**
1. โรงแรมจันทร์อินน์ Chan Inn Hotel
2. โรงแรมฟ้าธนิน Fahthanin Hotel
3. โรงแรมน่านฟ้า Nan Fa Hotel
4. โรงแรมเทวราช Dhevaraj Hotel
5. โรงแรมซิตี้ปาร์ค City Park Hotel

วัด Temple (Wat)
1. วัดสวนตาล Wat Suan Tan
2. วัดพระธาตุช้างค้ำวรวิหาร Wat Phra That Chang Kham
3. วัดภูมินทร์ Wat Phumin
4. วัดพญาวัด Wat Phaya Wat
5. วัดพระธาตุแช่แห้ง Wat Phra That Chae Haeng

โรงพยาบาล Hospital
1. โรงพยาบาลจังหวัดน่าน Nan Hospital

ตลาด Market
1. ตลาดสดเมืองน่าน Nan Market
2. ตลาดเทศบาลเมืองน่าน Thetsaban Market

สถานที่สำคัญ Place of Interest
1. มหาวิทยาลัยเทคโนโลยีราชมงคลล้านนา น่าน Rajamangala University of Technology Lanna Nan
2. สนามกีฬาจังหวัดน่าน Nan Stadium
3. วิทยาลัยเทคนิคน่าน Nan Technical College
4. สำนักงานเทศบาลเมืองน่าน Nan Municipality Office
5. ศาลจังหวัดน่าน Nan Law Court
6. สถานีตำรวจภูธรอำเภอเมืองน่าน Amphoe Mueang Nan Police Station
7. เรือนจำจังหวัดน่าน Nan Prison

สถานที่ท่องเที่ยว Tourist Attraction
1. ตลาดเครื่องเงินชมพูภูคา Chompuphukha Silver Market
2. พิพิธภัณฑสถานแห่งชาติน่าน Nan National Museum
3. ล่องแก่งลำน้ำว้า Rafting on Nam Wa

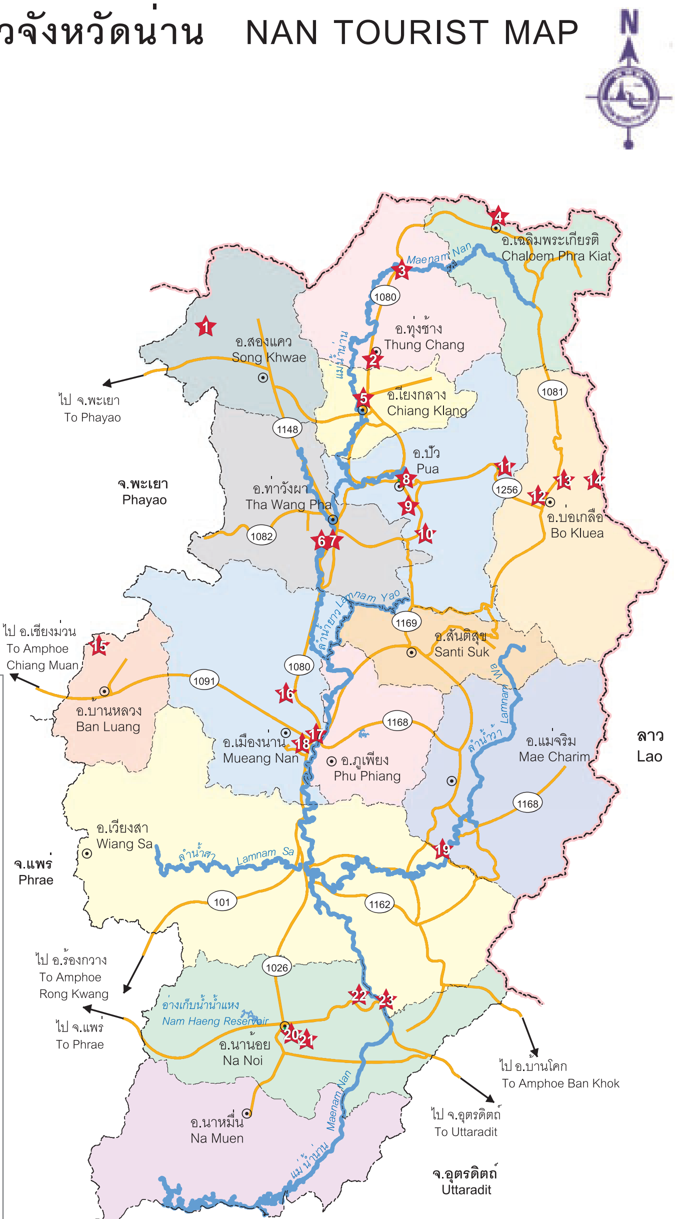
ร้านอาหาร Restaurant
1. สวนอาหารวิไลการ์เด้นท์ Wilai Garden Restaurant
2. สวนอาหารเรือนแก้ว Ruen Kaew Restaurant
3. สวนอาหารสุริยาการ์เด้นท์ Suriya Garden Restaurant
4. สวนอาหารบ้านเลิศลักษณ์ Banloedluk Restaurant

สัญลักษณ์ Legend

ศาลากลางจังหวัด	City Hall	สนามบิน	Airport
ไปรษณีย์	Post Office	สถานีตำรวจ	Police Station
โรงเรียน	School	ถนน	Road
สถานีขนส่ง	Bus Terminal	แหล่งน้ำ, แม่น้ำ	Stream, River
ศูนย์บริการนักท่องเที่ยว	Tourist Information		

แผนที่ท่องเที่ยวจังหวัดน่าน NAN TOURIST MAP





สถานที่ท่องเที่ยว Tourist Attraction

1 ถ้ำผาสิงห์ ถ้ำหลวง Pha Singha, Luang Cave
2 อนุสรณีย์วีรกรรม พลเรือน ตำรวจ ทหาร และพิพิธภัณฑ์ทหารทุ่งช้าง Thung Chang Sacrificial Monument and Thung Chang Military Museum
3 บ้านหลายทุง (ทอผ้าไทลื้อ) Ban Lai Thung (Thai Lue Weaving Village)
4 ตลาดชายแดนบ้านห้วยโก๋น Ban Huai Kon Border Market
5 วัดหนองแดง Wat Nong Daeng
6 วัดหนองบัว Wat Nong Bua
7 หมู่บ้านไทลื้อหนองบัว Nong Bua Thai Lue Village
8 วัดบ้านปรางค์ Wat Ban Prang
9 บ้านปากลาง (แหล่งผลิตเครื่องเงิน) Ban Paklang (Silverware)
10 น้ำตกศิลาเพชร Sila Phet Waterfall
11 อุทยานแห่งชาติดอยภูคา Doi Phukha National Park
12 บ่อเกลือสินเธาว์โบราณ Ancient Salt Pit
13 อุทยานแห่งชาติขุนน่าน Khun Nan National Park
14 น้ำตกสะปัน Sapan Waterfall
15 ดอยผาจิ (หมู่บ้านชาวเขา) Doi Phaji
16 วนอุทยานถ้ำผาตูบ Pha Tub Forest Park
17 วัดสวนตาล Wat Suan Tan
18 วัดพระธาตุเขาน้อย Wat Phra That Khao Noi
19 อุทยานแห่งชาติแม่จริม (ล่องแก่งลำน้ำว้า) Mae Charim National Park
20 คอกเสือ Khok Suea
21 เสาดินนาน้อย (ฮ่อมจ๊อม) Sao Din Na Noi (Hom Chom)
22 อุทยานแห่งชาติศรีน่าน Si Nan National Park
23 ผาชู้ Pha Chu

10 5 0 10 20 30 กิโลเมตร Kilometers

สัญลักษณ์ Legend

⊙	อำเภอ	Amphoe (District)
★	สถานที่ท่องเที่ยว	Tourist Attraction
	แหล่งน้ำ, แม่น้ำ	Stream, River
	ทางหลวง	Highway
	เส้นขอบเขตประเทศ	Country Boundary
	เส้นขอบเขตจังหวัด	Province Boundary
	เส้นขอบเขตอำเภอ	District Boundary



Pha Chu

TAT TOURIST INFORMATION CENTER

Tourism Authority of Thailand

Head Office

1600 Phetchaburi Road, Makkasan
Ratchathewi, Bangkok 10400
Tel. 0 2250 5500
Fax 0 2250 5511
e-mail: info@tat.or.th
www.tourismthailand.org

Ministry of Tourism and Sports

4 Ratchadamnoen Nok Avenue, Bangkok 10100
Tel. 0 2283 1556
Fax 0 2356 0746
Open at 8.30 a.m.-4.30 p.m. everyday

TAT Phrae

2 Ban Mai Road, Tambon Nai Waing, Amphoe Mueang Phrae, Phrae 54000
Tel. 0 5452 1127
Fax 0 5452 1119
e-mail: tatphrae@tat.or.th, tatphrae@gmail.com
Areas of Responsibility: Phrae and Nan

Updated
April 2017



Wat Phrathat Chang Kham Worawihan

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